

A Brief
REMONSTRANCE
OF

Several National Injuries and Indignities
perpetrated on the Persons and Estates of
publick Ministers and Subjects of this
COMMON-VVEALTH, by the
DEY of TUNIS in
BARBARY:

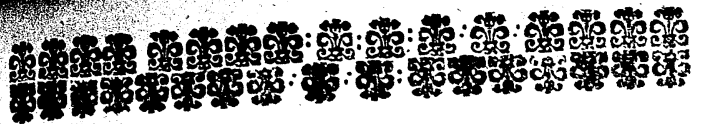
By reason of the Captivity of an *English* Ship by the
Friers Hospitalers, commonly called
Cavaliers of Malta.

Together with an Account of certain Negotiations and
Transactions in the name of this *Republick* at the
Court of Savoy.

By *Samuel Boothhouse*, late *Consul* for this *NATION* in the
City and Kingdom of Tunis.



LONDON,
Printed by WILLIAM BENTLEY,
1653.



TO THE
Most Illustrious and EXCELLENT the
LORD GENERAL OLIVER
CROMWELL, Captain General
of all the Militia of ENGLAND,
IRELAND, and SCOTLAND.

*And to the Right Honourable the Council of State constituted
for the protection and conservation of this Common-
wealth.*



He first part of this humble Remonstrance, being
a high *National* indignity by violation of pu-
blick *Capitulations*, ill treaty of publick *Mini-
sters*, and usurpation of severall subjects estates
by the Barbarous insolence of the *Deye of Tu-
nis*: Recourse is made unto your Excellence
and Honours, as *patres patriæ*, for that protection and vindi-
cation, as injured sons of this *Common-wealth* may in Reci-
procraton of Loyalty and obedience hope of from the po-
littick parent, who is no less maliciously aimed at, and con-
temptuously wounded by the same stroaks.

The second part shews the unexampled insolence of the
Friars Hospitallers (now assuming the stile of *Cavaliers* of
Malta) who by their institution ought not to offend any *Chri-
stian*

lian banner, nor till their late violation of a Ship of ours (cause of the outrage at *Tunis*) did they ever seize on any, save one *Hollander* (about the year 1616) which proved a costly boldness, by the account that State called them to: and 'tis hoped, that this so much more Noble and potent Nation will not be found cheaper.

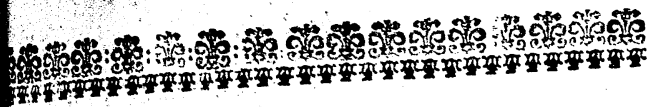
The third, and last part is a Narration of the gradual process, in recovery of the Ship *Welcom* and lading, taken by one of those *Militant Malta Friars*, with Commission and Banner of the *Duke of Savoy*, of all which I should long since have rendred account to your Excellence & th' Honourable Council ~~as hath been already done from your many greater affairs.~~ But it pleased God on my way hitherwards, to visite me with sickness, which proved so acute, that for eight Moneths I could not move, nor without great difficulty by (reason of my yet weakness) have I now writ this short relation of almost two years fore travail in those noyouse Southern heats, and thereby contracted *Malady*.

I therefore with all humility beseech your Excellence and Honours (at some hour of interval from your many greater affairs) favourably to cast an eye on the whole, & benignely to pardon all defects, which may have derived from my present indisposition to intention of spirit, or sence. And that Heaven may augment your splendours and happiness, shall be the daily vote of



Your Excellencies and Honours
Most humble, and obeissant servant
Samuel Boothhouse.

(1)



The Humble

P E T I T I O N

O F

AMUEL BOOTHHOUSE,
Late Consul for this Nation, in the Citie and Kingdom
of *Tunis*, with all due reverence, sheweth

That your Petitioner officiating the said publick administration by the usual power derived from the Lord Embador. at Constantinople with our Articles of Capitulation, and commands under the Grand Signor's hand and seal directed to his Ministers in the said Citie and Kingdom, for the due observance and execution of all the same.

Notwithstanding (and against the Letter and purport thereof) your Petitioner was there imprisoned, the Estate of our Nation there sequestred, and a Squadron of this States Ships of War ill treated, and disappointed of promised provisions, for and by reason of the unjust, undue pretence, which by the annexed case more particularly appears.

Your Petitioner therefore with all humillity supplicates your Honours to take the said Case into your pious consideration, and to command such expedient for reparation and relief, as in your Justice and prudence may be thought requisite, and your Petitioner shall daily pray, &c.

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The

The Case.

Upon the *Vizeers* earnest importunity for an *English* Ship (which they took to be the securest) this *Nation* being then in amity with all *Christian Princes*. The Lord *Emba^{dor}*. at *Constantinople* promises the next that came into his power, to transport a *Bassa* with his retinue from *Rhodes* to *Tunis*.

The ship *Good-will* *Stephen Michael* Master (pressed by the *Consul* of *Smerna*, on the *Emba^{dore}*. Command) undertakes the voyage, arrives at *Tunis*, and there receives his freight contracted for, with some other acknowledgements from the *Bassa* for the service.

The said *Michael* (according to Custom) for the advancement of his benefits (proclaiming his intended return for *Smerna*,) received into his ship a number of *Turks*, and their goods to a considerable value.

The same day that the said ship departed from *Tunis* Road, the *Hierosolimitan* order, now Resident in *Malta*, with four of their *Galleys*, possess the *Ship*, out of which they took all the *Turks*, and their goods, paid the Master his freight with what else he pretended to, and dismiss him.

Seven weeks after, comes a relation of the captured *Turks* from *Malta* to *Tunis* (with many specious circumstances, that the *English* Captain had voluntarily sold them to the *Malteses*.) Whereupon by Command of the *Dey* and *Divan*, (which is the *Citie Council*) the *Consul* was committed; and from that *Magistrates* presence himself and Company were encompassed in the *Streets*, with (the most dangerous of *Torrents*) an enraged multitude, of at least 500 Persons, crying Justice, stone the the *Dogs*, who have sold our *Fathers*, *Brothers*, *Kindred*, and *Friends*. In so much that we were with difficulty guarded, and brought within the *Castle-Walls* by some principal Officers of the *Janizaries*, who understanding the murmur and humour of the tumult, whereby the providence of Heaven sent in to our rescue. That eminent peril of popular fury so escaped, the *Consul* was cast into a most noisom *Dungeon*, where he must have died a little more miserably, lingring in stench and vermine amongst Criminal Villains, had he not thence redeemed himself with expence of *Ryals* of eight, (or *Crowns*) 600. onely for removal into a larger prison, where having

having continued some days, the *Dey* peremptorely concludes, he will have his *Turks* from *Malta* at our charge, and to negotiate the same with that great Master; the *Consul* is thought the fittest; and for his passage to *Malta*, 'tis resolved, an express *Bark* must with all expedition be sent away, in the very nick of this resolution, the same providence sends to water in that Road, eight of this *States Ships of War*, commanded in Chief by Captain *William Pen*, with whom the *Consul* embarked, and was landed at *Trapanie* in *Sicilia*. Whence (after remarking of what provisions were there to be had) the said *Squadron* returned to *Tunis* for a quantity of bread, tallow, and other necessaries, which they had there bespoken to be ready against their coming. But the *Dey* of *Tunis* (with some confederate persons who misconfelled him) believing (as well they might) that the *Consul* in his passage had thoroughly informed the *Admiral* of the whole case, (with something more, which concerned the said confederates) and tearing the *Admiral* might question them, as they deserved for so gross a National indignity, and dammage, concluded to secure the evils they had done by committing greater, and in stead of the succours which the *Fleet* hoped (for their money) to have received, they were denied all manner of Commerce, were shot at by the *Fort*, and the whole Coast guarded with armed Horfe, to prevent the taking (even so much as) water, and were thus disappointed of their supplement of necessaries. Notwithstanding, there had been an invitation sent to the *Admiral* by the *Deyes* Command subscribed by all the *Nation*, for that the *Consul* whose sole proper Office it was, durst not send away any private paper, for fear of pretence that he invited in that power, to vindicate the oppression he lay under, and so his life, which had so lately escaped the popular fury, might have been betrayed by those, who had before contracted his death with the tumult. Many more considerable circumstances, with what passed at *Malta* and since, relating to this case are represented in the printed humble *Remonstrance* annexed. The premises onely touching on that chiefly, which concerns the *Dey* of *Tunis*, whose insolent abuse of a publick *Minister*, with Sequestration of our Nations Estate, is on our *Embassy*, complaint disavowed, and commands issued from the *Court* of *Turkie* for restitution. But because we know the cards our *Consul* had with him, are as efficacious as any can pass the *Grand Signor's* hand

While he was yet off at Sea, th' Original here in the *Remonstrants* hands.

hand and Seal; commanding due observance of all our Capitulations. 'tis justly conceived the latter will finde no more obedience, or respect than the former: or, if the *Dey* of *Tunis* should for fear of future question pretend to restore? we should be put off with what he pleased; without refaction of the great expence we have already been at, or reparation of the *Consuls* (otherways) undoing, not onely by being stripped of what he had, but deposed from his way of livelihood which did yield, and would yearly (*communibus annis*) have produced him 1000*l.* and upwards: wherefore we with all due Reverence recur to the justice and prudence of this *high Republick*, as *Patrons* and *Protectress* of all her Subjects, with confidence of her pious zeal on each members weal; and that she will not suffer them to be trampled on by such arbitrary tyranny, so highly slighting and contemptuously violating the *Articles of convention* twixt this *State* and the *Ottoman Crown*, which provide for our security, as appears by several Particulars therein, *viz.*

Article 10. That no *English* mans Person or Estate shall be liable to the Debt or default of any other, save of such as have by publick instrument become securities.

11. That none of the *Grand Signiors* Ministers shall hearken to any Witnesses, on whatsoever pretence of injury done by the *English*; but shall give information, and remit all such Pretensions to the *Embassador of England*, in his presence to be taken cognizance of; to the end the said *Nation* be always protected and defended.

Article 26. That the *English Consuls* resident in any part of *Turkie* by their *Embassadors* ordination for the protection of the *Nation*, may not, or ought not at any time be imprisoned, neither their Goods be sequestred or violated; nor be deprived of their Charge or Office by any *Turkish Minister*; but that all Differences and Disputes with the said *Consuls*, shall be notified to the *Imperial Port of Constantinople*, to th' end their *Embassadors* may protect and answer for them.

All which, and divers others of the said *Articles* are highly violated by the said *Dey of Tunis*.

An

The humble Remonstrance and Relation of the Negotiation of the said CONSUL of TUNIS at MALTA.

FROM *Trapanie*, where the Fleet anchored, the *Remonstrant* went to *Palermo*, where the *Vice Roys* of *Sicilia* reside, to procure from that *Court* Recommendation of this Case to the *Grand Masters of Malta*, (that *Island* being tributary to the *Crown of Spain*.) In the time of his attendance for this Expedition, *Captain Pen* with all his *Squadron* return for *Sicilia*, there to supply himself with what he was so unfriendly and uncivilly disappointed of at *Tunis*; with what he was to procure from the *Non-such* and *Assurance Frigots* into the said Port of *Palermo*, there to accommodate themselves, and make sale of a *French Prize*, if they could finde Purchasers. But the *Magistracy of Health* would not permit any of our People to come on shoar, by reason that *French Prize* came from *Turkie*, whereof they are very jealous, the *Pestilence* being there frequent, whereupon *Captain John Mildmay*, and *Captain Benjamin Blake* sent in their Admirals *English Letter*, directed to the *Vice Roy*, (and no interpreter in the place) whereof the *Remonstrant* (who was then some miles out of Town) nor knew of the arrival of the *Frigots* having notice, forthwith repaired to the *Secretary of State* (who unacquainted with our Language, gave him the Letter to translate; and to do this *Common-wealth* all the right and respects within his capacity, owned himself for *Captain Pen's* Secretary, and told the *Vice Roy* and *Council* (who seemed to disgust an Address in a Language they understood not) at presentation of the Letter translated into *Italian*, that the *General* (having dispatched him for *Malta*, about that captivated ship) was without any other person skill'd in those Languages till this *Remonstrant* could return to the *Squadron*, whilst they consulted the Answer to the said Letter, and compliance with the Contents, the *Remonstrant* attended the Expedition of the *Frigots*, by doing all services for them to th' utmost of his power, (them-

(themselves not having *Pratique* as they there call Commerce) brought the *Secretary of State* to the *Captains* to excuse the over-cautelousness of the *Superintendents* of the *Health*, solicited the Answer to the *General's* Letter, with a requested command to the *Senate of Messina*, (where he had ordered *Rendezvous*) for his suppliment with all conveniences and necessities, to the compleat equipage and muniting of his *Squadron*. And before the *Frigots* (which with their many hands made incredible dispatch) were in readines, had gotten the Answer to the *General*; and Command to the *Senate of Messina*, and sent them away by Land, to meet the *General* there; and to confirm to that *Court* his the said *Remonstrant's* Relation to the publick Service as *Secretary*; imbarked himself in the *Non-such Frigot* with *Captain John Mildmay*, with hope and intent to have been yet farther serviceable to the *General* and the *Squadron*, in order to the common interest; but at Sea (not far from the late or strait of *Messina*) we met the *Star Frigot* with order to the *Captains* of these other two, to sail with all diligence to the *Island of Juasa* against *Allicant*, whither the *General*, with the rest of his *Squadron*, upon some intelligence received at *Messina*, thought fit to hasten. So this *Remonstrant* was inforced to put himself on a *Bark*, [which sailed in company of our *Frigots*] to pais for *Messina*, where he found his *Packet* directed to the *General*, with the Papers from that *Court*; and because he conceives it the duty of every good Subject of this *Common-wealth*, who hath [either by expresse Commission, or occasionally] negotiated ought for it, or in its name, in forreign parts, to give account of the dispositions and treaty of all such *Princes* as are in amity with it, as well for the satisfaction of the *State*, as also of all well affected Subjects and Members of it, he [having the *Spanish* Originals by him] hath here incerted those Papers.

A'l muy Ill^{re}. Sig^{te}. *Guilhelmo Pene* que Dios gu^{de}. General de los vax^{es} d'el *Parlamento* de *Ingalaterra*.

Con particular gusto he recebido la carta di *U^s*. por l'ocasion que en ella me da de manifestar lo mucho que desseo servir a *U^s*. assi por la buena relacion, que tengo de su persona como por obedecer a su *Maj^{te}* en lo que tiene ordenato acerca de hacer a los vageles y subditos del *Parlamento* todo el buen pasage, y agasalo que merece la estimacion que su *Maj^{te}* hace de aquella *Republica*, y puede *U^s*. estar seguro que en quanto ocur

re, assi al serv^{icio} de *U^s*. como a las provisiones y aderezos de los *Va-
eles* de su cargo, ballara en todos los puertos de este Reyno toda buena
exida. Al senado de *Messina* escrivo la carta inclussa p.^a que reciva a
U^s. in a quel puerto con el agasalo que es justo y devo prometterme de
asistencia y puntualidad de aquel gobierno, que daran a *U^s*. la satisfi-
cion que merece, y siempre que se ofrezca a *U^s*. cosa particular me
avisara paraque pueda disponer lo que fuere de mayor satisfacion de
U^s. a quien guarde Dios muchos annos. *Palermo* 11. Agosto 1651.
Todos los Ministros de su *Maj^{te}*. (qui Dios gr^a.) tenemos orden
a hacer quanto pudieremos in serv^{icio} de'l *Parlament* y *U^s*. lo ex-
perimentara en todas las ocasiones

Servidor di *U^s*.

Fr. Llin *Arcobpo* de *Palermo*.

To the Honourable William Pen, General of the ships of the *Parlia-
ment* of England.

With your Letter I receive a singular content, by the occasion it gives me to manifest how much I desire to serve you, as well for the good relation I have of your Person, as also to obey his *Maj^{ty}* (whom God preserve) he having commanded all such good treaty of, and compliment with the ships and subjects of the *Parliament*, as the esteem his *Maj^{ty}* makes of that *Republick* deserves; wherefore you may assure your self, that in whatever may concern your own service, as also the provisions and apparel of the Vessels under your charge, you shall in all the Ports of this *Kingdom* finde all manner of convenient accommodation. And, to the end that you may be received at *Mess^{ina}* with all due stile and courtesie. I write this inclosed to that *Senate*, from whose punctual and prudent Government, I cannot but promise my self all requisite satisfaction will be given you, and whensoever ought of particular consequence, may occur, I shall upon advice dispose my self to give you farther content, and God keep you for many years.

The *Remonstrant*, questioned of the quality of the *General's* gave such account as was fit.

Palermo 11. Aug.

Post-script with the Viceroy's own hand followeth.

All his *Majesties* Ministers have order to do whatever is in our power

power for the service of the Parliament, as your self on all occasions shall by experience finde

Your honours Servant,

Deputy of Don J^{on} d^a Austria
in his absence

Archbishop of Palermo.

The Viceroy to the Senate of Mess^a. in favour of the States Service,
translated from the Spanish Original.

Al Senado de la muy noble y exemplar Civid. de Messina.

Ha algunos dias que se halla en estas costas el General Guillelmo Pene con ocho fragatas del Parlamento de Inglaterra, como Vm. tendra noticia, de cuya asistencia enellas se ha seguido grandes combenencias al servicio de su Mag^a. y beneficio a'l Reyno. Tienen neces^a. de algun acconcho los vageles, y siendo esse puerto el mas a proposito para ello va el General para repararlos y proveherse de lo que ha Menester. He querido encargar a Vm. con toda la eficacia posible le haga todo el buen passage que merece la fineca con que muestra desear el mayor servicio de su Mag^a. y la seguridad de estos mares, pues ademas de'l util que essa Ciudad recibira en su asistencia en illa por la seguridad de'l commercio, y beneficio de las preffas, Hara Vm. a su Mag^a. muy grato servicio, por haver ordenado a'l S^{re}. Don Juan con toda precision que se haga en esto Reyno todo buen pasage y agasalo a los vageles del Parlamento que aportaren en el por la buena correspondencia con que se camina entre los vassallos de'l uno y otro Dominio. Y para evitar los desordenes que puede ocasionar la multitud de la gente que de los vageles puede va far en tierra, tendra Vm. toda atenz^{on}. en que se escusse el des embarco dela mas que fuere posible porque en una carta que el General me escribe insinua que lo excusara por suparte porque desea toda quietud. Yo fio de la atenz^{on} y zelo de Vm. que en esta materia pondra el cuydado que suele en todas las que son ta de'l servicio de su Mag^a. y que el General se mostrara muy satisfec^{to} de esse senado confirmando la vox que corre en todas las provincias de providencia y prudencia con que se gobierna essa Cintad Dios gw. a Vm. Palermo a 11. Agosto 1651.

Fr. Llin Arcobpo de Palermo.

The Vice-Roy to the Senate of Messina, in favour of the States Service, translated from the Spanish Original.

To the Senate of the most Noble and Exemplar Citie of Messina.

It is now some days (as you may have heard) that the General W^m Penn hath been on these Coasts, with eight of the Parliaments of lands Frigats, whose assistance in these Seas hath been very conse to his Majesties service, and the benefit of this Kingdom.

(9)

The said ships needing some reparation, the General goeth to that Port, as fittest place to provide himself of what he may want, I therefore with all possible efficacy injoyn ye to give him all such good reception and usage, as his disposition to further his Majesties service, and the security of these Seas really merits. And besides, in consideration of the profits that Citie will receive in his being there, by security of Commerce, and benefit of prizes. His Majesty having precisely ordered the Prince Don John, that whatever ships of the Parliament may take Port in this Kingdom, should be treated with all manner of civilities, by reason of the good correspondence, which passes 'twixt the subjects of one, and the others Dominions.

And to avoid any disorder that might derive from multitudes, which may land out of the said Ships, indeavour to excuse such disimbarking, as much as conveniently ye may, for that the General (in a Letter of his to me) writes, that he, in order to common quiet, shall not for his part desire the landing of any more Persons than must necessarily attend his business, I shall therefore confide in your vigilance and zeal, and your wonted care in this, as in all things else, which concern his Majesties service, and that the General will finde himself so satisfied by that Senate, as will confirm the voice, which runs through all the Provinces; of the prudence and providence, wherewith it governs that Citie. And God keep ye,

Palermo the 11. August 1651.

By which premised papers the Crown of Spains especial regard and esteem of this Common-wealth is most evident, in the so timely acquainting his Chief Ministers in those so remote parts of his Dominions, with his intention and will, concerning the receipt and treaty of the particular Ministers, and subjects general of this Common-wealth, together with the so ready (and indeed obsequious) compliance of all his Vice-Roys and Magistrates in all places, is very considerable, that of Spain being the greatest and most potent Monarchy of Xendome.

The Remonstrant (by the Generals so suddain departure) prevented of being farther serviceable to the State in assistance of the Squadron, repaired with all convenient speed to Malta, where he presented to that great Master, the recommendations of his case from the Vice-Roy of Sicilia, and Capt. Pen, with the Narration of the same, and his desire in writing in the following memorial.

B 3

Eminen-

Eminentissimo Sig.^{ro}

Samuele Boothhouse, Inglese Consolo per la sua Nazione nella Città & regno di Tunisi humill^{no} Ser^{vo} di V. E. con ogni debita riverenza humil^{te} l'espone, qualmente per causa de l'cattivita di Turchi & loro mercanzie depredati dalla Squadra di questa sacra Religione ne'l mese de Aprile prossimo passato sopra una navetta inglese, si trovarono sequestrate in detta Città tutte le persone & effetti di d^{ta} Nazione.

Et perche d^{ta} nave ne'l incontro che fece con d^{ta} Squadra rese l'obedi-
enza allo stendardo d'essa Religione senza haver voluto far segno alcuno di
difenderli, conforme al solito Respetto dovuto a quella. Perche li Turchi
con ogni violenza tumultuando s'incrudelirono contra la sud^a Nazione
come venditori volontari della lor gente, & robba, senza considerazione
che da canto loro non vi sia stato colpa, ne danno alcuno, costringono li
d^{ti} Inglesi alla restituzione & integro valore delle mercanzie & persone
depredate; & peresser cosa insolita, & insin adesso non praticata, che la
Squadra di questa sacra Religione, ne altro armamento sotto la sua bandi-
era hanno mai visitato o molestato le navi Inglese, anzi che la Squadra
della Religione di S^{to} Stefano tiene ordine preciso di non riconoscere va-
scelli Inglesi; & il simile si sperava di questa invitta Squadra: & a
finche non s'incorre in qualche roina per mezzo d'el caso successo che d^{ti}
Turchi di fatto s'habbino fatto pagare di quanto l'e stato tolto con eviden-
te roina & interesse de' sudditi d'Inghilterra.

Per evitare tutto cio si recorre con ogni reverenza maggiore alla pietà
& prudenza de V. E. humilmente supplicandola voler far riflessione al
suonarrato & comandare quanto alla sua infinita giustizia & clemenza
parera a convenevole per risarcimento de'l pericolo eminente in che si trova
la Nati^{on} Inglese ne'l Regno di Tunisi, & di tanta gratia Resterà perpe-
tuamente obligato a pregare, &c.

Most eminent Sir,

Samuel Boothhouse Consul for the English Nation in the City and
Kingdom of Tunis, your Eminencies most humble servant with all due
reverence humbly exposeth, that by reason of the depredation of
certain Turks and their goods out of a small English ship by your
Squadron of Gallies in the moneth of Aprill last past; all the persons
and effects of the said Nation are sequestered in the said City of Tunis.

And because the said ship rendered obedience to your Standard, without
the least sign or endeavour to defend it self, according to the usual re-
spect given to it: the Turks therefore enraged, most violently tumulted
against the said Nation, as voluntary sellers of their People and Goods,
without consideration of its being innocent and faultless, and con-
strained the said English to Restitution of the intire value of the said
persons and Goods so depredated.

And being the Visitation or Molestation of any English shipping by
your Squadron (or any other Arms under your Banner) is unwonted
and without example; as also that the * Squa-
dron of St. Stephen hath expres Order not to ex-
amine, or take cognizance of any English ship-
ping; the like was hoped of this Squadron. And
to the end that no prejudice be incurred by this
Accident (the Turks in fact paying themselves

* Under the Magist-
rie of the great Duke
of Muscovy, commonly
called the Livon Gal-
leys.

what hath been taken from them, to the great damage and evident
ruine of the Subjects of England.) For the avoiding of any farther
inconvenience, he with all Reverence recurs to the piety and prudence
of your Eminence, humbly desiring your reflexion on the Premises,
and that you would command what in your infinite justice and clemen-
cy shall seem fittest for relief of the English Nation from the eminent
danger, 'tis now in at Tunis.

And for such grace, &c.

The above Petition with the Letters recommendatory to the same pur-
pose being read, and considered of in a full Council, the business was
referred to the chief Treasurer, and the rest Commissioners of the
common Treasury, who sent for the Remonstrant to confer with him;
and the whole effect of the said meeting was continuance of request,
that the case might finde an equitable commiseration, by reason the
cause of our damage derived from them. But that equity, they said,
belonged not to them to determine, and the business relating more to
policy than otherwise, they would remit it to the great Master, and
therefore at another meeting of Council, the said Commissioners, to
their Report of what had been controverted in voice, added, That they
conceived, that Crowns 100 pro Head, for the slaves one with th' other
(as they said, they had preunderstood the Consul intended to offer
them) was little, for that they were informed more might be had; where-
as this Remonstrant had never offered any price, but barely demanded re-

restitution in a national and equitable respect. However at sight of this Report and Result of that Council (a Copy whereof remaineth under the Chancellors hand with the Remonstrant) which in brief was, That the same Commissioners should farther question the Consul, and more particularly inform themselves of his intention concerning the Rate he would give for the said slaves; this Remonstrant very justly conceiving that the 100. Crowns mentioned in that registered writing, was intimation of the sum they would have him offer; for that they pretended (as your Remonstrant was informed) that a Price they would have, not to make a President of such Restitution upon a private persons requisition. The said Commissioners at their next Session were by the Remonstrant requested (by way of memorial in writing) the Restitution of the slaves onely, or if (on any pretence of future consequences) they would not restore them without a Price, that themselves would please to arbitrate some such competent value, as the Demandant might finde himself favoured and relieved by them: but the said Commissioners would not conclude ought, but would yet again to the Grand Master and Council, who next meeting give Commission to four of their Commandatori (or Priors of Provinces) of the four severall Nations, viz. Spanish, Italian, French, and German; to examine the contents of the prementioned Papers; to hear the Consul, and the Attorney of the common Treasury for its indemnity; and this so weighty important business maturely considered, to refer their opinion in writing to the venerable Council, which are their own words, as (the original Decree under their Chancellors hand appears) at several Conferences with the said four Commissioners, their whole design and endeavour was to draw from the Remonstrant an offer of Price for the Captives; but he [conceiving his voluntary offer of a Rate might imply approbation of their Act in seizing on our ship, and prejudice our Plea of national injury by descending to a meer mercantile Purchase and Sale, as their lawfull Goods] contained himself in an absolute abandon of the business, to their arbitration and demand.

Though uncertain on what terms, yet determination is promised, and assured would be the Result of the next Council general; but instead of what promised and expected, out comes a Decree to supersede all, till return of their Galleys, which were hitherto at Sea; and the poor captived Turks on them in chains at the oar.

The original Decree in the Remonstrants custody.

Thus

Thus necessitated to attend their leisure, (though the Remonstrants minde was on the wing homewards,) he had convenience to discourse with some confidants of many of the Chief of that Order, by whom he is informed, that their procrastination and adjournment of conclusion was not for their better information of the quality of the Slaves (as they pretended,) but meerly for advice out of Italy, what might be become of Captain Pens Fleet; under apprehension of which power they had all this while delayed, not daring to dismiss us with disgust, fearing a suddain revenge: besides, the Native Merchants of Malta did with anxiety attend (and to their power assist) our satisfaction lest their ships should be met with by our Squadrons, and pay the Mulet of the Orders delict. In this vacation, (not to loose time when the Galleys were arrived) the Remonstrant dispatched an expresse Bark for Tunis with his bills for so much money, as he was (by some of the said confidants) assured would serve his turn; and in the interim endeavoured to secure an expedition, by preparing several of the most powerfull leading voices of that Council, by the same mediation which disposes lovers of self-interest, and facilitates dispatches in most parts of the World.

The 23th September, in comes their Galleys, with advice that our Squadron of Ships was gone West-ward, as far as the straight of Gebraltar, nor was like to return into those Seas; which somewhat lessened their fear, and gave them confidence that they should never hear more of any act they might do relating to that ship, or goods taken out of her; however, the Remonstrant was still perswaded that they would have the case in consideration, and dismiss him with very good satisfaction, (and this from persons, who pretended to be privy to their intentions.)

And because there are many considerable circumstances in a Letter from the Remonstrant, to the chief interested in that sequestred estate, the verbatim Copy followeth:

To Mr. Hen. Bowyer, in Livorn.

Sir, Five days since, by these Galleys under Mr. Beales cover, came yours from the 14th August, to the 18th Septemb. by all which I see your second thoughts conclude with me, a great convenience (if not your absolute necessity) of an interview and discourse before you leave that place. Mine of the 23th Sept. (which Copy of what is gone by

two

two conveyances to the Lord *Embair*, being past *Mess*: is questionless with you, wherefore I'll not repeat any part of it.

I am now soliciting a conclusion for those Slaves, which I have already gotten out of the Gallies, from under the continual tempest of blows, which are laden on those wretched people, allowing them a daily sufficiency to feed and refresh them; for they are very much sunk with the hardship of this Voyage, (being most of them *Andaluzes*, who have lived conveniently.)

Wherefore to recover them from their meagre dejected looks, and the swellings of their Iron bruised legs, I will give them all the succour and cherishing my very weak stock will afford, and when the Boat (which hath been 25. days gone) returns from *Tunis* with supply of money: I'll shift them out of their *vermine*, that they may remit both spirits and countenances, before they come to sight of their friends, engaging them by all expressions of compassion on their sufferings, and all manner of courteous treaty, to acknowledge to the *Dey*, *Bey*, and people general; not onely the present suddain relief out of their epitomiz'd hell, but the impossibility of their getting out at all, by any other mediation than that of mine, for that this *Religion* would not have disurnished its own pressing necessity of so many lusty young men, for any ransom could have in reason been offered; but onely in respect of recommendations brought by the *Consul*, and a National regard to the *English*, who are by injustice, and violence forced to this trouble and expence. And thus we must with a little officious art, make way for the better issue with those *Barbarians*, hoping that this *Religion* will really let me finde the effect of all above alleadged, in some such proportion as may out-do our expectation. The whole Negotiation you shall see in authentick papers, so soon as I can possibly dispatch and get to you, wherein no time shall be lost, for though I am (by requisition of this accident) where I should be *pro tempore*, I am far from where I ought, would) and will be so soon as with Gods permission I can.

This *Order of Malta* consisting most of *French*, and the present *General* of the Gallies being of that Nation, renders our business more difficult and costly, than otherways it would have been, for 't should seem, our ships of War, having met with some of their *Cavaliers*, and our *Marriners* having stripped them of their Crosses and Apparel (as *French* against whom they are sent) these giddy fellows oppose that

obligate us, and openly profess, that now they have the *English* in their hands they'll make the most of them. But whether there may be an account required I cannot tell, nor do they consider, no sooner were these Slaves freed out of the Gallies to walk at liberty, but the *Generals French* humour must needs shew it self, by commanding his Officers to take up those six of the Captives, which were assigned to his Oars, and remit them into chains, saying that no price should disarm his Galley, nor should those *Turks* stir, unless the *English* would buy him 6 others to put in their rooms: wherefore that the people of *Tunis* might not suffer under my sight, nor have that, (or any other) cause to complain when they return, I forthwith recurred to the same Authority which had releas'd them, and procured six other Slaves to be put in their places, and next morning had mine again. Few days since, I attended our four *Commissioners*, who at my instance met, with intent (or at least pretence) to conclude the ransom of these people, but have yet suspended till they meet in another *general Council*, the result of which, will I hope give an end to this business, that we may know our doom.

Good God! what accidents the uncertain things of this life are subject to. The *Turks* loose at Sea, and for recompence fall on us on shcar altogether unconcerned. These *Malteses* take and possess, and (knowing there is a considerable value lieth at stake at *Tunis*,) their avarice so blinds their reason and equity, that they know not what to demand for the Captives.

The *Barbarians* are insolent, and in humane to a proverb, these somewhat worse, by professing a Religion which they rineague in practice, and are all *woofe* but the out-side, & this *woofe* have I now by the ears, with some dispute whether holding, or leaving be the lesser mischief; If I should? Too possibly some extravagant demand? there is no ruin one way, if I take not off the Slaves, the *Turks* eat up all, another way, and (which I shall most fear) would abuse our persons, with some extremity, which we should be loath to see: so that I finde my self midst the oddest tangled difficulties, out of which God direct me. I shall do my duty to the utmost of capacity, and give account in the end; which that may prove in some proportion to our hopes, lend your good wishes, and conserve in favour, *Yours, &c. S.B.*

The above mentioned *Bark* sent to *Tunis* for money, is returned, with onely an empty Answer, that the *Dey* of *Tunis* would not part with any money till he had his *Turks* in *Tunis*, which is declaration plain

plain enough that 't was our *Estate* he intended, and not the *Slaves*, who for any relief they are like to have from him, may die at the Oar. This moneyless Answer caused those, whom we had by expectation of acknowledgments disposed to our end, to indigne: & in their next conclusive *Council* they strive to out-do the *Dey* of *Tunis*, and think their stomach as fit as that of the *Turks*, to digest our Goods, so that of three sums proposed, to demand for the *slaves*, 100-000 the *ballasting box* concludes in the least, which was 60-000 *Rials* of 8s. 40-000. This extravagant demand derives from the humorous *French*. The *Remonstrant* replies, it merits no Answer, but that he would depart and endeavour to finde some other Expedient. The *Merchants natives* a little amazed at the extravagance, insinuate to their several friends of that *Council* the danger their *Estates* were in, if our *Squadrons* met with any of their *Shipping*; and suggest to them many other inconveniences, which they might incur by disgusting so potent a *Common-wealth*: put them in minde of an example (yet fresh in many of their memories) that the *Hollanders* (on the like occasion) sent a *Squadron* of onely five armed *Vessels* into their *Channel*, and forced them to restore whatever they had taken out of a ship of theirs.

But the Bait is sweet, and nothing's thought on but argument to help it down, amongst many fantastical vapourings, the principle were,

1. That *England* was far off, and could not prejudice them.
2. That this *State* had its hands full at home, nor could afford attention to such trifling particularities at this distance.
3. That the *English* had born no respect to their *habit*, but stripped some of their *Cavaliers*, which lately fell into their hands.
4. That our *Schismatical Nation* (as they maliciously termed it) had in *Henry* the Eighth's days sacrilegiously taken, and ever since kept, a great Revenue of theirs; and therefore they saw no reason, but they should take all advantages they could of th' *English*. And all these things spoken in the hearing of the *Remonstrant* and the *Consul* of our *Nation* there resident: to all which the *Remonstrant* gave Answer.

First, that *England* was not so remote, but its Canvas winged *Mercuries* would arrive to whatsoever part of the world they thought fit to send them.

Secondly, that how full soever they thought this *States* hands were, its *Arms* were long, and that its least finger could hold them to any account it shall think fit to call them.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, that what passed in *Henry* the Eighth's days was before our times, and if they conceived it to any purpose, they might send to require Restitution; for such was the practice of our *State* when it understood the Subjects to be injured. And for the disrespect their *habit* had found amongst our *Mariners*, wished them look back on the damage of six millions of *Crowns* which our *Nation* had suffered by *French* *Pirats*, (all which offensive *ships* were (and still are) commanded by *Cavaliers* of *Malta*) who besides the Depredation of our *ships*, and goods, have treated our People with very little humanity; turning them away without cloaths or money, to hazard of starving: and from our *Marinary* thus ill treated and undone by your *habit*, what reverence do you expect should be given it, when in pursuit of their revenge they light upon it? However, I am sure your selves and the world generally knows, that all Prisoners taken by our *States* *Squadrons* were dismissed with coverings for their bodies, and convenient *viaticum* in their Purses.

Thus on terms of departure, the poor Captives (who diligently attended the effect of every meeting) finding their hopes of *Redemption* relapsing into the same Purgatory, whereof they had too much and too lately felt the smart) clamoured, that they would inform the *Dey*, that the *Remonstrant* onely demanded them, but never offered any price for them; that they were informed he pretended their freedom, but intended it not; and that they questioned not to procure the *English* in *Tunis* a taste of the same usage in Chains and Gallies, which they found there in *Malta* by the onely default and treachery of that perfidious Villain (as they termed) the *Captain* of our *ship*, together with exaggeration of many circumstances (whereof there was over-much confirmation by divers *Cavaliers* of th' *Order*, who were actually on the *Galleys* at taking of our *ship*)

This in hearing of my Servant now with me to make Oath.

so the *Remonstrant* much commiserating the misery of them all, and especially of some, who to his knowledge had all their time enjoyed plentifully well-beings; and (having in his own person experimented the *Barbarian* fury) justly fearing what might fall on our *Nation* engaged at *Tunis* did take the captives with him to the *Commissioners* of the *Treaty*, and in their presence offer *Rials* of 8s. or *Crowns* 10-000. with desire, that if they would not accept of that sum, to make duplicated *Certificates* under the *Great Master's* hand and seal of the said offer

and

and their Refusal, which was accordingly done; one of which *feliers* sent to the *Dey of Tunis*, th' other the *Remonstrant* hath by him. Thereupon the poor Captives are remanded to their Chains: and what answers the *Grand Master* thought fit to give to the *Letters* of the *Vice Roy of Sicilia* and *Captain Pen*, are requested might be made ready; the *Remonstrant* intending to pass for *Italy* with the first convenience; in some few days of stay for imbarriage, the *Remonstrant* is ascertained by very intelligent persons, that the *General* of the *Galley* had no *Commission* to question any of our *shipping*, but finding so tame a *Ship-Master*, who (whether out of weakness, pannick fear, or treachery) confessing to him, the *Turks* and their Goods, the *General* made bold to act on his own arbitration, concluding (it should seem) that a gainfull inequity would finde better approbation than the noblest unsuccessfull act he could do; wherefore at his arrival (his *Order* finding the value of 17- or 18---000*l.* sterling in Goods and Persons) did then make a *Decree* that their *Squadron* should for the future seize on (and conduct to convenient place for searching) all *English shipping* it could master; and of what evil consequence such liberty (if suffered) may be, is humbly submitted to judgment, with onely these few subsequent Notions:

1. That our single *ships* met with in calmaries, (the *Malteses* strongest Arms in those Seas) shall be subject to spoil of their People, or sinking in defence, or at best be sorely prejudiced, by being carried out of their way, with loss of much time, and imbezzlement of Goods in their pretended search for the Goods of *Turks* or *Jews*.

That if the Persons and Estates of *Turks* be taken out of our *ships*, without endeavour to defend them, what inconvenience and damage may on such pretence follow, the premised *Tunis case* too sadly sheweth.

That the said *Infidels* being active Merchants, who yearly gave good employments to many of our *ships*, and (refusing all other) would tarry moneths for the convenience of *English shipping*, (such opinions they had of this *Nations* fidelity to its trust, and courage to defend what they took into charge) upon this noise of a new danger, (from which they always heretofore understood themselves secure on our *ships*.) will henceforth make all *shipping* indifferent to them, and navigate with *French* and *Hollanders* as willingly as with us, to the notable prejudice of *Navigation* and *Trade*.

And

And lastly, that within the four years past, or thereabouts, several treacheries have been perpetrated by our People in the *Mediterranean Sea*; as one *Wilkie* and *Malby* Commanders of two good *ships*, contrary to Contract, flying from *Tituan* of *Barbary* with Corn, which they promised to carry to *Algier*, to supply a Dearth, for which *Perfidy*, some poor innocent persons who remained on the place have divers years since been kept in Dungeon, not so much as hearkned after.

Secondly, one *John Grigs* in the year 1650. took his *ships* lading of divers Goods for account of *English* and *Jews*, to navigate the same from *Tunis* into *Italy*, but diverted his Course towards *Spain*, nor ever gave account to the Owners. In the same year 1650. one *Williams* Commander of the *Ship Genova Merchant*, which was dispatched from *Spain*, with a very great value in ready money, and other rich Commodities for the City of *Genova*, fled away with the whole Cargazon, to the undoing of many. And now this last *ships* so tame render of Lading and Passengers to the *Malteses*; is generally believed a willfull Composition made by our *Ship-master*: and all these four obligations succeeded within thirty moneths, to the great dishonour of the *Nation*, the disparagement and disrepute of our *Navigation*, and consequently a great prejudice and damage to our employment and traffiques general.

The *Grand Master* of *Malta* his Answer to the *Recommendatories* from the *Vice Roy of Sicilia*, and of *Captain Pen*, are sent to the *Remonstrant*; the one in *Spanish* with a flying Seal, the other in *French* closed; which he in the brings presence opens, and told them, that the *Secretaries* surely knew 'twas not usual to give sealed Answers to *Letters* *Patents*, especially the *Messenger* being chiefly concerned in both. And because that needy *Order* would seem to hold the *Estate* its *General* had [without *President* or *Commission* so usurped] under notion or pretence of *Justice*. 'Tis not unnecessary the *Recommendatories* from the *Vice Roy of Sicily*, and *Captain Pen*, with the shifting equivocal Replies to both, should here be inserted. And first that in *Spanish*, from the *Grand Master*: Directed All^{no} Emi^{no} & Reverend^{no} Sig^{re} el *Grand Maestre* in *Malta*.

En^{no} & Reverend^{no} Sig^{re}

Un Embiada del General de la esquadra de vagelos de'l Parlamentod In-

Inglaterra que asisten en estos mares, ha venido a desirme en su nombre, como del navio Ingles que las galeras de la religion appressaron en la costa de Barberia con mercanzias de Infieles y cierto numero de Turcos y moros, havia resultado en a quellas partes se hiziesse un sequestro considerable de las haciendas de diferentes subditos de l. Parlamento que residen en ella, hasta que se les de satisfacion de los daunos que con este vage l. han recurrido pidiendome interponga con V. Cm. sobre ello, y desiaudo que la recomendar todo lo que a la nacion le toccare y que se les haga el buen tratam. que el Rey mi Sag. tiene mandado en este Reyno y todos los demas de su dominio, mi ha parecido no faltar a esta recommenda. per a supplicar a V. Em. que en todo lo que fuere de justicia se sirva de disponer se los guarde la que reuieren en esta pret. que yo lo estimare mucho Dios guarde a V. E. muchos annos como desseo.

The above Letter in English followeth thus.

Most Eminent and most Reverend,
A Messenger dispatched by the General of the Parliament of England, Squadron, which assists in these Seas, in his name refersto me, that by reason of the reprisal of the English ship by your Gallies on the Coast of Barbary, with Goods of Infidels, and a certain number of Turks, and Moors; there is Sequestration made of a considerable Estate of divers Subjects of the Parliament, which reside in those parts, untill reparation of the damage sustained by that ship: requesting my interposition with your Eminence thereabout: and desiring that whatever concerns the Nation, it may there receive the same good treaty as the King my Master hath commanded in this Kingdom, and all the rest of his Dominions. I have thought fit not to omit with this Recommendation to request your Eminence would please to dispose your self to reflect on whatever in this Pretention may be found just, for I shall much esteem it. God keep your Eminence many years, as I desire.

The Answer to the above Recommendatory followeth.

Ilmo. Senor Mons. Arzobispo de Palermo Virrey Lugarteniente y Capitan General de l Reyno de Sicilia g^{te} Dios.

Ilmo. y Exc^{mo} Senor: Luego que mi dio el Consul de la Nacion Italiana que reside en Tunis la carta de V. Exc^{ta} de 27. de Julio sobre la pre- que en un Vagel de la misma Nacion hicieron nostras galeras, desioso de obedecer con puntualidad (como debo) a los ordines de V. Ex^{ta} di de ella parte a nostro veneranda concelo: y haviendo hecho con ocer a d^{ho} Con- sul, que la justitia no favorecia su pretension se trato de riscatar los esclavos, pero haviendo entre ellos (segun las noticias que se han tenido) al gu- no de consideracion, no se ha podido a justar su riscate pareciendo por isto respecto poco precio el que se offrecia, con que el dicho Consul se parte y a mi me pesa mucha que no fuera cosa que dependiera de so la mi voluntad para poder mostrar lo mucho que me estimo de observante de los preceptos de V. Ex^{ta} cuya Ill^{ma} y Exc^{ma} persona g^{te} Dios muchos annos de Malta y No- viembre 25. de 1651.

Ilmo. Exc^{mo} Senor Servidor de V. Ex^{ta} El Gran Maestre,
L A S C A R I S.

Translation of the above Reply of the Great Master of Malta to the Vice Roy of Sicilia.

Most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord,
So soon as the Consul for the English Nation resident in Tunis, gave me your Excellencies Letter of the 27th. July, about a Prize which our Gallies had made on one of the said Nations ships, desirous (as I ought) with all punctuality to obey your Excellencies Orders, imparted the same to our venerable Council; and having made the said Consul capable that Justice favoured not his Pretention, the redemption of the Captives was treated; but having notice that there were amongst them some considerable persons; the Price offered was therefore thought little, so could not agree upon the Ransom; whereupon the said Consul departs; it much troubling me that the business depended not on my sole will, that I might have shewn how observant I understand I ought to be of the Precepts of your Excellence, whose most Illustrious and Excellent Person God long preserve.

Malta, 25th Novemb. 1651.

D

That

That our demand of Restitution was not in extremity of Justice to be granted; themselves onely argue from the offer of a Price for the Captives, (which was not done till forced for the reason afore given,) but shew not any just reason for their seizure on a Christian Banner, (to all which they ought to be *newer* by the Rules of their Order (as the Vice Roy well knows) onely they make use of the formality used in all Addresses to Princes, in which their Justice is evermore reserved (unless for an absolute Pardon of already condemned Delict) how importunately soever a grace or compliance is insinuated and intended. And so they answer the Vice Roy with that Catch of pretended *Sammam Jus*: but in their Answer to Captain Pen they are a little more circumstantial, as by his and their following Letters appears.

And first Captain Pen's to the Grand Master.

Most Eminent Sir,

Not long since my occasions drawing me to the Goletta of Tunis, I there found the Consul of our Nation, and its Estate under imprisonment and sequestration, by reason of the captivity of a number of Turks, and their Goods taken by your Squadron of Gallies out of a small ship of ours, on the 26th. of April last past. And conceiving that the Hierusolomitan Order intends not by any hostile Act to prejudice our Nation, or the amity which hath been, and is betwixt them: On the complaint and request of the said Consul, (who goeth expressly herewith to your Eminence,) I with all possible affect recommend the Restitution of those Turks and Goods, which we (having traffique with them) must necessarily transport; and if by means of such necessity, our Merchants Residents in Turkie should be subject to such deep inconveniencies, what resentment the State may thereupon make, I cannot conclude; but will hope, that all dammage and prejudice may be prevented by the goodness and prudence of your Eminence, to whom wishing increafe of all splendor and greatness, I do reverence.

From aboard the Admiral ship of the States Squadron this 29th. of June, 1651.

Your Eminences humble Servant;
William Penn.

The above delivered to the Great Master in Italian as followeth.

Eminent^{mo} Sig^{ro}

Poco fa li miei affari invitandomi alla Goletta di Tunis, jui trovai il Consolo: della nostra natione carcerato, & tutti l' effetti sequestrati, per causa della depredatione di certi Turchi & la lor mercanzia cavati d' una nave Inglese dalla sua Squadra di galere nel meze d' Aprile prossimo passato. Et perche credo che la religien Hierusolomitana non ha intentione per atti hostili di pregiudicare d' ^{no} Nac^{me} ne l' amista che tra esse e' Stata hogge di e'. A. istanza di d^{no} Consolo (chi con questa viene espressa a V. E.) Io con ogni affetto possibile raccomando la restitution di quei Turchi & mercanzie quali (havendo noi traffica con essi) bisogna necessariamente trasportare: & se per causa di tal necessita li nostri mercanti residenti in Turchia sariano soggetti a si grandinconvenienze? qual risentimento il nostro stato potesse sopra cio fare, non posso concludere. Pero voglio sperare che ogni pregiudizio & danno habbi a' esser obviato dalla bonta & prudenza de l' Eminenza vostra alla quale augurando l' augmento d' ogni splendore & grandezza le fo humil^{me} riverenza: Dalla nave Capitana della Squadra Il d. 29. d. Giugno 1651.

Your Eminences humble Servant,
William Penn.

The Answer whereof they give us in French as verbatim directed.

A Monsieur,

Monsieur Pen Admiral de la Flotte d' Angleterre en la mer Mediterranee Monsieur Laccueil que nous avons en tout temps fait aux personnes, & le refuge que mon ordre en toutes saisons a' donne' aux vaisseaux d' Angleterre sont de preuves trop irrefragables de nostre amour envers vostre Nation, pour qu' elle puisse maintenant la revoquer en doute, ou soupconner, que nous ayons intention de luy causer aucun prejudice contre les justes loix de la nraye amitie, nous sommes tous prests d' en donner de nouvelles Marques; mais come vous jugez fort bien. que nous n' avons jamais eu aucun dessein. d' offencer vos compatriotes, aussy devons nous presupposer, que vussy Estat n' entend pas nous priver des avantages que nous tirons des louables fonctions de noster Institut, qui nous met continuell' les armes en main contre le Turc.

Pourquoy voudriez vous que vos vaisseaux Servissent d' assile aux ennemis de nom de Jesus Christ? puisque ces Barbares n' oint point de consideration pour eux, en faveur de nos vaisseaux, & des autres Chrestiens?

ens ? Nostre condition ne doit pas estre pire que la leur, & se ils redemandent avionrâ huy ce que fuit pris par nos galeres ce moys d'Avril passé, sous pretexte que le Consul Anglois de Tunis s'estoit donne pour pteige il est aisé à voir, que leur poursuite est vaine & que vostre Consul ne peut estre molesté en cela que sous condition di simple Marchand qui assure à ces resques ce qui commet au hazard. Mais quoy que c'est en soy, cett' affaire, dont vous me priez ne dépend pas de ma seul' autorité, aussy ay le necessairem^t dû la remettre à la decission du Conseil de mon Ordre qui apres l'avoir mienrement balancee, avec tout l'amour que nous avons pour la Nation Angloise a fait a force de puissantes raisons advoquer au mesme S^re Consul qu'il n'y avoit aucune Justice à repeter de que fut pris appartenant aux Turcs, & s'est contenté de demander les esclaves de cetto prise à certain prix. En quoy nostre Conseil avoit tâché de luy complaire se nous n'avions eu certains avis que parmy ces esclaves il y en avoit bien nôbre de condition relevee parmy eux: ce que estant venu à la cognoissance du d^s S^re Consul sa prudente discretion luy a fait cōfesser que ce n'est pas manque d'inclination en nous de l'obliger, & tunc c'est de sa Nation se nous n'avons pu, condescendre à ces demandes, mais bien le seul esgard que nous sommes obligez d'avoir aux consequences. Je sçay que vous ferez le mesme jugement, & que vous n'exigerez rien de nous contre nous mesmes puisqu'en tout autr^e occasion nous sommes & serons toujours disposez à Servir vos Nation aux en general, & vous en particulier de qui je me dis.

Monsieur vostre bien affectione a vous rendre Service
Malta le 26. Novembre, Le Grand Maistre,
1651. LASCARIS.

The English followeth.

To Monsieur Pen Admiral of the English in the Mediterranean Sea.

Sir, our continual reception of the Persons, and the Succours, which my Order hath at all times afforded to the Vessels of England, are arguments so indisputable of our love to your Nation, that it need not now question, or suspect any intention in us to cause its prejudice, contrary to the just Laws of true friendship, whereof we are ready to give yet farther testimony. And as you very well conceive that we never had any Design to offend your Countreymen; so may we presuppose, that

that your State intends not to deprive us of the laudable execution of our Profession, which is, to bear Arms continually against the Turks. Wherefore would ye that your Bottomes should serve for Sanctuary to the Enemies of the Name of Jesus Christ? seeing those Barbarians bear no respect to ours, or any other Christian Vessels; and our condition ought not to be worse than theirs.

If they now redemand what was taken by our Gallies in April last? under pretext that the English Consul of Tunis was become Pledg^d? the vanity of such prosecution is easily distinguishable. And that your Consul cannot be therefore molested, save under condition simply of a Merchant, who at his Adventure assures what he commits to hazard. But, be it how it will, the business about which you apply to me, not depending on my single authority; I necessarily remitted the decision thereof to the Council of my Order, which after having maturely deliberated (with all the love we bear the English Nation) the said Consul himself (by strength of valid Reasons) was forced to acknowlege, that there was no Justice in the Requisition of what belonged to Turks; and was content to demand the Slaves at a certain Price; in which our Council would have endeavoured compliance, had we not been certainly advised, that there were 'mongst those Captives a good number of considerable condition; whereof the Consul being ascertained, his own prudent discretion made him confess, that the non condescention to his demands derived not from want of inclination in us to oblige him and his Nation, but onely from the regard we are bound to have of the consequences. The same Judgment I hope you'll likewise make; and that you will not exact ought from us against our selves, for that in all other occasion we are, and always shall be disposed to serve your Nationals in general, and in particular your self, of whom I call my self,

Your very affectionate to do you service,

The Great Master Lascaris.

The French Secretary hath taken some small pains in defence of this new Act of tame Chevalrie. The laudable Function of their pretended pursuit of Infidels, had been properly imployed on two Turks Men of War, which were in company of our ship, but that might have proved a costly bargain; and of such they have for a long time forborn the purchase.

That they designed not to offend us we know, (for their Orders were always

always to the contrary) but the discovered value is the inviting occasion; that occasion makes them rob; that theft's the cause of our damage; and the reparation of that damage is in the arbitrement of the Tribunal, to which Recourse is made for Justice.

Why our *ships* should be Sanctuaries? may be answered by question of what authority they had now more than ever to examine it?

They tell us our *Consul* cannot be molested for their cause; after Certificate that he is so: (still labouring to evade all notion of *national* damage, knowing on that account they must disgorge, (for they well remember how the *Hollanders* served them) alleadging, that the *Turks* come upon us, meerly as *Assurers*, after they are satisfied by examination of the Captives, and their own Subjects come from *Tunis*, that we never received any *premium*, nor ingaged our selves for a farthing.

Had the acquit of those Captives and Goods been made any other way than from under our Banner? we had indeed had no Justice in our demand of restitution. Then to make their discourse a little specious and coherent, they falsly say, that the *Remonstrant*, by force of Reason, acknowledged no Justice in his Request; and that he confessed no want of disposition in them to oblige us, but that they could not condescend to our desires for the consequences, which are these, *viz.* That if the *State* require not Restitution, this good Morfell stays with them: and besides, they will understand toleration of this first Presumption for concession of liberty to continue Commission of like Excesses on all future occasions.

And for close to the rest of their ingenuous Plea, they hope the *General* (whose return was yet feared) would be of the same judgment with them, and not exact ought from them against themselves. In which they have great reason, if it may be granted them; for Restitution is against *Usurpation*; and inhibition of Robbery against those who have felonious designs; allow them but liberty of *Piracy*, and to hold what they can by such means possess; and on all other occasions (which shall still conduce to their ends) they are and will be at your service.

Many of these touches, on the Particulars of their *Letter*, they had in discourses: most of the grave *Spaniards* disapprove of the Result of their *Council*. How *Portugal* was treated, meerly for harbouring of an Enemy, was recalled to memory: and in conclusion, at taking leave of the chief *Ministers*, the *Remonstrant* told them, that he believed the

State

State of England would not comport that its so important Traffick with *Turkie* should be disturbed by their Gallies; to which, a grave Gentleman, their *Great Treasurer* replied; that when the *State of England* should make any publick demand, they were then in time to restore.

Thus after a sore travel through the *canicular* heats of that sultry Climate, with expence of much time and money in pursuit of some relief; (and compliance with the *Dey* of *Tunis* his commands, in regard of our Persons ingaged in his hands) we are dismissed in the extremity of Winter to begin our Voyage towards *England* (almost 2000. miles distant by the nearest way could be taken) with the minde (as may well be conceived) sufficiently disconsolate and perturbed by so unhappy and total a ruine, without Provision for necessary livelihood, had not providence given us favour with those, from whom we had no reasonable ground to expect it. The whole Premises is with all humble reverence recommended to the *Justice* and *Prudence* of this *high Republick*, with *Prayers* that God will dispose each *Member* now assistant at the *Helm* of the *Publick Affair*, to the accomplishment of his will, in all things; the honor and welfare of the *Nation*; and consequently the relief of the particular oppressed.

FINIS.



A
RELATION
OR
REMONSTRANCE

*Of what was negotiated by the Remonstrant, in the name of
this Common-wealth, at the Court of Savoy.*

IN the Moneth of February 1651. The Ship *Welcom* of London, Commanded by *Henry Martin*, on her way from Lisbon towards *Genoa*, laden with fine *Sugar*, *Cinnamon*, *Tobacco*, some *Diamonds* and *Pearls*, &c. to the value of 100000. Crowns, or thereabouts by estimate; was met with, near the Coast of *Valentia*, and taken by a great Ship of War, bearing with Commission, and banner of the *Crown of Savoy*; into whose Port of *Villa Franca*, the Ship and lading were conducted; and there kept, and deemed Lawfull Prize by the very Letter of that *Duke's Patent*, as in its place will appear.

In the Moneth of April 1652. which was about two Moneths after our Ship was taken, Captain *Richard Badeley* (arriving at *Genoa* with his Squadron of Convoy, at instance and request of our Merchants interessed in the Ship and goods,) sent one of his *Frigats* to *Villa Franca*, with a Letter to the *Governour* of that Port, to such purpose as was then thought fit. To which the *Governour* replied (as otherways he could not) that the business of our Ship belonged not to him, but depended solely on the pleasure, and Justice of his *Royal Highness*: This answer the Merchants send after Captain *Badeley* to *Livorno*, (where he was soliciting his expedition thence) accompanied with request of his application to the *Duke of Savoy* in writing, whereupon the Capt. wil-

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willing to do all Offices which might conduce to National Honour, and security of the Subjects interest, requested this Remonstrant to repair to that Court, to endeavour the recovery of our Ship; And, of what ever answer or success he might have, to render Account to this State, to whose service the Remonstrant being (according to his duty) affectionately disposed, left divers businesses of some consequence depending to the mannage of others, and hasted towards Turine; passing through Genoa (where most of the interessed were) there to take such orders and cards as they might think fit to give him: shewed them the contents of Captain Badeleys Letter to the Duke of Savoy, (which was to the liking and content of the Genoveses, as well as our own) and receiving from both the Deputed (which was one Signior Gio. Batt. Viale a Genoves Gentleman for that Nation; and Mr. William Ellam for ours) to sollicite this affair for all the rest, such dispatches as they thought fit, with promises of thankfull acknowledgements for the travail and pains, away the Remonstrant posted for Turine. And because all the instruction the Remonstrant had, is in this short remembrance from M. Ellam, he conceives it a requisite introduction to the subsequence, as followeth:

Mr. Samuel Boothhouse,

Sir, I have little to say for matter of direction, God sending you well to Turine, I hope you will finde things in such a posture, that your presence will bring it to a speedy and good end, which God grant. Having the desired success which I hope you will have, I shall desire you to speed a man on purpose, with the good news, unless

* Mr. Meade will himself for Genoa, who I presume will not stay long after your arrival in Turine, but make hast for Genoa, and leave the perfecting of the business to you. He hath wrote, that 'tis needfull to send the Bills of Lading, what every man had consign'd him by the Welcom, do therefore inclosed send the 9. Bills of lading, for several goods consign'd to us, of which you may make use as there shall be occasion, but pray keep them safe for all good respects; * Gio. Stefano Facio (who is gone for Niza) hath their Copies translated in Italian. Having obtained a decree from the Dutches of Savoy and Council, for recovering of the Ship Welcom and her lading, shall desire you to care

* A Merchant sent by our Nation, to sollicite.

* A Genoves sent thither to sollicite for that Nation.

(3)

ry the Bills of lading with you for Niza, and from thence give us speed; notice what is best to be done; if it be needfull; I will be speedily with you, with what is fit. Mr. John Meade will supply you with what money and credit you shall have occasion of, which is what remember worth your notice; hartily wishing you a prosperous voyage do rest At your disposal,

William Ellam.

Here followeth Captain Badeley his Letter to the Duke of Savoy First the Italian verbatim from the Original, and at foot its Translation in English. Alla Ser.^{ma} Altezza Reale del Duca di Savoia Turino.

Ser.^{ma} Altezza Reale,

Essendo informato da diversi negotianti della nostra Nazione interressati nella nave Benvenuta, qualmente d.^{na} nave venendo di Lixbona verso Genova era stata depredata & presa d'un tal Cavaglier Colonge Corsante co'l patente & sotto la bandiera di V.A.R. & condotta a'l suo porto di villa Franca con pretesto di farla condannare come presa giusta & legittima. Impero subito spedito una fragata per ricognoscere la realta de'l fatto, con una mia a'l Governatore di d.^{na} porto da'l quale sincerato de'l tutto, & essendo io in questi mari con Commissione dalla Ser.^{ma} Repubblica d'Inghilterra, per proteggere & assicurare lo traffico & ogni altro interesse delli suditi d'essa, ne credendo che V.A.R. intendesse per atti hostili di pregiudicare d.^{na} Nazione ne l'antica amista & buona corrispondenza per tanti anni continuata tra l'A.S.R. & quella; mando questo gentiluomo Samuele Boothhouse espresso per reverire l'A.S. con istruttioni quanto humilmente le si supplica attorno ad essa: per non mancare de'l debito mio, si all'A.S.R. come anco alla Ser.^{ma} Repubblica mia prona alla quale s'ha da render conto preciso della Volenta di V.A.R. alla quale augurando augumento d'ogni grandezza & splendore le fo humill.^{ma} reverenza dalla nave Capitana della Ser.^{ma} Repubblica, Adi 13. Aprile 1652.

Humill.^{mo} Serv.^{re}.
Richard Badely.

Di V.A.R.

The above Letter translated, followeth in English thus:

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To the Royal Highness of the Duke of Savoy Turine.

Being informed by divers Merchants of our Nation interested in the Ship *Welcom*, that said Ship coming from *Lisbon* towards *Genoa*, was taken and made prey of by one *Cavaller Colonge*, courting with *Patent*, and under the Banner of your *Royal Highness*, and conducted to your *Port of Villa Franca*, with pretext of confiscation, as just and Lawfull Prize; I therefore dispatched a *Frigot* of my Squadron with a Letter to the *Governour* of the said *Port*, from whom was fully satisfied of the whole truth. And being in these Seas with Commission from the *High Republick of England*, to secure the Traffick, and all other Interests of her subjects, nor believing that your *Royal Highness* intends by hostile acts to prejudice the said Nation, nor the ancient friendship, and good correspondence for so many years continued betwixt your *R. H.* and it; I send this Gentleman *Samuel Boothhouse* express to do Reverence to your *Highness*, with instructions to represent to you what necessary concerning the said taken Ship, and what is humbly requested about the same; not to be wanting of my duty, as well to your *Royal Highness*, as to the *High Republick my Patrons*, to whom precise account must be rendered of the will and pleasure of your *Royal Highness*, to which wishing augmentation of all splendour and greatness, I do most humble reverence from the *Admiralship of the Common-wealths Squadron*, the 13. April. 1652.

Your Royal Highness most
humble servant
Richard Badeley.

To Mr. William Ellam, and the rest Interested in the Ship Welcom, in Genoa from Turine, the 2. May 1652.

Gentlemen, The extreme water which fell the night I went from you, (& before) had so deepned the flat Countrey of *Lumbardy*, that I could not possibly reach hither, till Friday morning the 26. past. The same day I caused the *Master of the Ceremonies* to give notice of my arrival to the *Dutchess*, who by him ordered my application (with delivery of the Letter) to the *Chief Secretary of State, the Marques St. Thomas*, to whom I the same evening went; gave him the Letter, and (according to her *Highness* order) told him the intent of my coming: And that we recurred to the *Royal Highness*, not doubting of all manner of equity from

from so just a *Prince*; and requested his favour in the expedition of the resolution; for that I had instruction to repair with all diligence to the *Council of State of the Republick of England*, there to give account of this Negotiation.

So not to trouble you with many his occasional demands, and my replies, with his accompanying me from his Chamber, (not onely down stairs, but through a great Court-yard to the streete Gate) I gave him breath till Sunday morning; when, returning to him (though 'twas with the soonest) he told me, that the Letter had been already read by the *Dutchess*, who had appointed for that after-noon a consultation about our business.

Munday, this Gentleman could not (or would not) be spoken with; on Tuesday morning I found him, and then he told me, that the Sunday's Council had largely debated all particulars concerning our affair; and that he conceived their *Highnesses* were disposed to give us all kinde of content and satisfaction, though suspended positive determination till return of an express, which they dayly expected from the *Senate of Niza*, to whom they had given Commission to make strict inquisition, whether there might not be *Spaniards*, or *Jews* goods, coloured under notion of *Genoveses*, *Florentines*, or others: And that once resolved, we should have the desired result, which he no whit questioned, would be to our satisfaction. I wished him to consider the notable damage, which derives from such like diversion of a Ship and Estate from their intended purposes and designs; the chargeable demorage of so long time; and not onely that, but the disappointment of imbarriage for Goods provided for the Ships relating, together with the possibility of the perishing of such lading as may have been provided; either by long lying, and losing the seasonable time for Navigation, as also by defect of opportune arriving, where before this day such Goods ought and might have been at their *Market*. To which he subjoynd; that he was very sensible of the prejudice which attended such accidents; and hoped that a dismissal with what I desired, would take off the annoyance of a few days, more or less, attendance for the satisfaction of the *Princes*, in the particular they had sent about to *Niza*, whereupon I told him 'twas against my Genius and practice, to importune Personages of his quality, more than of necessity; or disturb any of the many and weighty affairs, which these troublesome active times must dayly occasion to his charge; and that he would

would therefore be pleased to appoint, when he would again be attended for this expected resolution, so he inquired of my lodging, that he might send to me, and on these terms I hitherto am.

Now *Gentlemen*, though I am willing to be confident of such issue as is desired, and wish your selves, and other interested to cast off all jealousies of the contrary; yet by discourse with these our friends, and * *Sig.^{ce} Felice Tassarello* (twixt whom and me the usual mutual visites have passed) I finde several obstructions of our dispatch, as first, and chiefly.

Colonge's Patent authoriseth him to take any *English*, which had not Passport from the young *King of Scots*. He therefore having spent money and time in the taking of the goods; and having been lavish in this Court, to such as have given him hopes of achieving his intent, appeals to the Justice of the *Prince*, to maintain the Warrant given him.

The *Prince* tied by his great Seal to that his Act & deed, (and having been perswaded by the *Corfares Fautors*, (as due in Honour and Justice) to give him the effect in what he had taken, as well as the cause of such depredation by his *Patient*) knows not well how to dismiss the importunity of such a party, disbursed of a great sum in Arming, and since in prosecution of his pretence; nor willing on the other side to incur the greater inconvenience, which the *odium* and *vengeance* of a potent Nation might bring upon him, 'tis no wonder if they seem to lend ear and inclination to give *Colonge* (that which he calls) reason; although their greater interest will undoubtedly sway them to render us our own. However this so specious plea of *Colonges* hath been, (and yet would have been farther) cause of delation, had not I come with so reasonable spur to their Court slowness; out of which by this means awakened and roused, I finde the pretended expectation of answer from *Niza* is but merely to amuse us, and procrastinate the time, till answer come from *Genoa* about a dependence twixt this, and that State, concerning certain Prisoners; for which this *Crown* pretends Sequestration of the *Genoveses* goods, if it have not thence such satisfaction as is required.

* *Sig.^{ce} Tassarello* (who some days since had procured order for the landing of their goods at *Villa Franca*, as presuming on a certainty of its restitution, and concluding what belonged to our Nation inevitably lost) apprehend

* A civil Lawyer from the *Genoveses* about their interest.

The Captain of the man of War, who had taken our Ship.

* A Civilian solicitor for the *Genoveses*.

depending on the above grounds probability of an intreague, hath dispatched order to keep all aboard, to be brought off with our *Ship*, and seems in his discourse to recommend their Interest to me, to involve it with ours, being under our banner. Now though this of theirs be altogether divers, nor hath any relation to that of ours; yet, the goods being on our *Ship*, and our friends of the *Nation* being engaged in that *Citie and State*, I shall endeavour all that in me lieth, to bring away our *Ship*, as she was found with the *Genoveses* goods, (if it can possibly be done without any apparent prejudice to our own Interest, which I shall first secure: And then if by any contrivance and dexterity I can advance the service of that *Nation*: You may please to assure * *Sig.^{ce} Viale*, and the rest, that I will employ my best of skill to accommodate them. But of this particular you may speak * *Deputie for all the Genoveses*.

more, or less, as you shall think fit, till we see some event. And lastly, if they should retard our expedition a few days, merely to seem irresolved; or (at least) not to be frightened (as 't were) into an *ipso facto* resignation of what they have so long kept in dispute: 'Tis but a discretion, which we may allow to the common policy of a Court of this quality: All which I hope will be recompensed by the close.

In the mean time, though I have a natural aversion to all tedious Epistles (especially to such *Dialogues*, as thus I proposed, and so he replied) yet in a business of this nature I conceive it (not onely not impertinent) but necessary for the satisfaction of all, who are concerned in it. Of my engaged esteem of whose friendship I desire to give the best account I am able, as well in the particular gradations of the process, as in the wished and hoped speedy effect, which shall with all due care and terms be endeavoured by your affectionate servant *S. B.*

During this delay, the *Remonstrant* endeavoured to inform himself, who the persons were, which protected and abetted the *Corfares* pretence, and of their relations to the Court, and the opinion they were in: As also, who were the best reputed for good *Patriots*, and had most influence on their *Councils*: And likewise who were Compliants with the new advanced favourites, which were our opposers; and who of the ancient Nobility looked obliquely on them (for those there are no more unanimous, nor probators of over-growing minions, than State-men in most other Courts always have been, and are) Thus on inquiry indifferently satisfied of the disposition of the whole Court; Applications are accordingly made, not onely to those who were conceived

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ceived to be favourers of our cause: but likewise to several known opposers, (not to seem to neglect any, or take notice of any difference in affection, or end) among the rest was one of their ancient Nobility, a man of plentiful fortune (who had been in *England* some time, on an *Embassie* from that Crown, and now a principal Member of that *Council*.) At first meeting assured the *Remonstrant*, that the *Corfaire* had really procured an order to the Senate of *Niza* (with ten days time) to report what goods in that *Ship* might either evidently appear to be Lawfull prize; or was in possibility to be the goods of Enemies, or Infidels coloured under other names, for what had suggested to the *Duke*, that all, or most consigned to *Genoveses*, was for account of *Spaniards*, his open Enemies, that what he claimed by the *Florentines*, belonged most to *Jews*: and for what the *English* pretended, he disputed not, confiding in the words of his *Commission*; having likewise information, how lavishly this *Corfaire* distributed what he had taken out of our *Ship*: That the *Court-Ladies* were splendidly decked with the *English* ships *Diamonds*, and *Pearls*; And how powerfully that sex, and gifts, can work on an effeminate and interested age, all speculative persons can conclude.

This, together with observation of some coldness in the *Marquis St. Tomas*, makes the *Remonstrant* resolve without loss of more time to make address to the *Duke*, and *Dutches* in writing; which must necessarily come to the Cognizance of the whole *Council*, and consequently produce answer in writing, (which is the best way to Negotiate any publick affair,) and because there is account of what passed for four days, in a Letter to the Merchants of *London*, interested in our ship, the Copy thereof followeth.

To Mr. Daniel Andrews, and the rest Interested in the Ship Welcom,
London.

Gentlemen, Though, I question not but you have weekly notice from your correspondents of what diligences are used here, for recovery of the Ship *Welcom*, and estate on her: That you have seen Copy of Captain *Badeley* his Letter, which I brought with me, and happily of the relation I sent hence to the Interested under prime present. However that the hitherto fruitfulness of all mediation, and the hopes given, ye, may not contract a total diffidence of good issue; I cannot but give you this short account, of what since my coming I finde are the causes of your delation.

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The two first months passed in carrying advice to the Interested: And their recourse to this *Court*, with justification of their several Titles, to what they had on the ship.

That all *Courts* are slow in resolving to part with money, or value (how due soever) ye well know? (especially, where the *Prince* is but a *Cypher* managed by needy and greedy *Ministers*. To which general disposition, add likewise these few subsequent circumstances.

First, That the *Patent of Colonge* the *Corfaire* did really authorize him, to take any *English* he could finde without Passport from the young *King of Scots*, whereupon he pleads expence of his money in Arming, and time in taking this *Ship*, and goods, and appeals to the *Prince*, as bound in Justice and Honour to maintain the Warrant given under his Seal; And fortifies himself with many powerfull Members of this *Council* by lavish expences, and promises of greater acknowledgements if he achieve his intent.

The *Prince* not knowing how to dismiss this so specious pretender without some satisfaction: nor his greater Interest permitting him to incur the disgust of a *Potent Common-wealth*, (whose subjects by an express from a Commander of a force require a positive Declaration of the *Princes* will) That they should lend some ear to the *Corfaire*, and thereby (at least) seem to do him right: (as he understands it) is no great wonder; whatever they may resolve to the contrary. Besides that, the *Corfares* Fautors (being of the chief *Ministers* and some Interested with him, though they might know that restitution of your *Ship*, is, (or likely will be) resolved on, may endeavour to attediate us into some composition; is not barely probable, but palpable by many good arguments, and almost a point blank proposition made by a confident of theirs, who but yesterday attempted to touch that pulse. And lastly, though this express message hath roused them, and will questionless accelerate our expedition; yet some days of delation with some procrastinating excuses are admittable in a *Court* of this quality and pretence, not to seem to be frightened, or compelled into an *ipso facto* conclusion of what they have suffered so long to depend, but will keep their pace, and think they merit enough by coming to our end at last, and this I know is a stile which must necessarily be comported.

However to reinforce my solicitation in proportion to their Court-tardivety, (finding some coldness in the Chief *Secretary*, to whom the *Dutches* had referred me for this Negotiation.) The 7. present I repaired

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paired to their *High Chancellour* (a grave serious Gentleman) recommended the whole affair, and discoursed to him what I thought requisite of the *Secretaries* want of that affect, which my charge of expedition required : and requested him (as Chief Helmsman of the State) to honour me with delivery of this Letter (whereof you see the Copy) to the *Duke* and *Dutchess*, and to procure me speedy answer, the paper he very civilly received, and promised answer within two or three days.

The very day or two before, the *Governour* of *Millan* had laid siege to *Trino* upon *Po*, (one of their most important frontier Garrisons) whereupon the Court and Countrey are all in distraction, night and day dispatching Corriers to rally their *Militia* for succour of that place; and yesterday arrived an extraordinary *Embassadour* with a very pompous retinue from the *Duke* of *Bavaria*, to fetch away a *Princess* of this Family, which he had a year since married by *proxie*. All these are very just causes of some days suspension, and of all these particulars I give you this circumstantial account for (as far I am hitherto able) your satisfaction, with some kinde of confirmation, that though a little time may be spent, the issue is not desperate, pleasing you be confident of all due diligence and stile in the prosecution, reserving our selves to decent inoffensive terms; for *Princes* relish not menaces, nor pretence of diminution, the very touching on that string, being enough to indignify them, and to prove cause of very evil consequences: The repossession of *Ship* and *Estate* is our aim, and the expedition of that must be our endeavour, and if we finde a necessity of dispensing of some discreet limited presents to free us from a greater inconvenience by delation: I shall incline to the least of evils. The whole to your considerations, with hope you will ere long hear of the desired effect from, Gentlemen,

Your very much disposed to do you service
Samuel Boothhouse.

Here followeth the memorial above mentioned, given to the great Chancellour to be presented to the *Duke* and *Dutchess*.

Ser.^{ma} Altezza Reale.

Conforme a'l commandam.^{to} di V. A. R. diedi in mano de'l sig.^{ro} di St. Tomas, la lettera de'l Generale della squadra d'Inghilterra indiriz-

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zato all' A.S. & significai a d.^{no} sig.^{ro} che si pregava, & si sperava dalla benignita & giustizia di V. A. R. la restituzione della nave Benvenuta nella medema conditione che si ritruovava quando fu presa; con tutti li merci & altro a d.^{na} nave & interressati attente, & ch' io dovessi con ogni diligenza arrivare in Inghilterra per render conto preciso, a quella Ser.^{ma} Republica di quel che sia passato, & della determinata volonta di V. A. R. attorno 'l d.^{no} negotio.

Per tanto essendo gia scorsi dua mese e mezzo da che la nave fu presa, & giorni dodici dal mio arrivo qui senza risposta o resolutione alcuna: & essendomi strettamente in caricato da dillegentare al possibile la spedizione senza perder tempo; Con ogni debita riverenza ricorro dalla benignita di V. A. R. humilmente supplicandola di voler comandare che la sua volonta definitiva mi sia significata con quella maggior prestezza & gratia che alla sua infinita prudenza parra piu convenevole in simil caso: che la Ser.^{ma} Republica nostra padrona vedendo l' inclinatione di V. A. R. da continuare l' antica amicitia con quella Natione; poss' anchora disporfi in tutte l' occorrenze di render ogni proportionata corrispondenza alla real corona di V. A. alla quale humilmente inchinandomi le prego da Dio ogni somma felicità Maggio 7.

Di. V. A. R.

Humill.^{mo} Creato
Samuel Boothhouse.

The above memorial in *English* followeth.

To his Royal Highness.

According to your Royal High command, I delivered into the hand of the Lord St. Tomas, the Letter directed to your self, from the General of the *English* Squadron, and acquainted the said Lord, that we prayed, and hoped from the Justice and benignity of your Highness, restitution of the ship *Welcom*, in the same condition she was taken with all her lading, and what else belonged to the said ship and interest: And that I was to repair with all diligence into *England*, to render precise account to that High Republick, as well of what hath passed, as also of your Highness determinate will about the said business. Wherefore it being already two Moneths and a half since the ship was taken, and twelve days since my arrival here, without any answer or resolution, and having strict charge to dillegentate to possibility an expedition

petition without loss of time; I with all due reverence recur to the benignity of your *Royal Highness*, humbly beseeching you will please to command the signification of your definitive pleasure, with as much speed and grace as to your infinite wisdom shall seem most convenient in such a case. That the *High Republick*, our *Patroness*, seeing your *Royal Highness* inclination to continue the ancient friendship with that *Nation*, she may likewise dispose *her self* on all occurrences to render proportionable correspondence to the *Royal Crown* of your *Highness*, to which humbly bowing, I pray your completion of felicity,
 May 7. Your *Royal Highness* is Most devoted Servant
 S. B.

In several days which passed ere we could procure answer of the above Memorial (for our opposers were potent:) The *Corfaire* and his party, upon notice of the contents of the papers, solicitously plied the *Duke* and *Dutches* with plea of their *Commission*, and that 'twas granted before *England* had been by any Prince received or treated as a *Republick*, with many more pleas and discourfes tending to their purpose, in so much that at end of seven days came a decree under the *Dukes* hand, munited by the Great Seal and hands of the great *Chancellour* and *Secretary*, as followeth.

Carlo Emanuel per gratia di Dio Duca de Savoia Principe di Piemonte Re di Cipro.

Veduta nell' udienze nostre l' allegata supplica, & suo tenore considerato. Per le presenti, di nostra certa scienza, piena possanza, authoritate assoluta, & col parere de' l' nostro Consiglio dichiariamo non esser mente nostra che contro la *Natione Inglese* s' esserciti atto veruno d' hostilita, & percio commandiamo che a' l' Capitano della nave *Benvenuta* sia la ditta nave co' l' corredo restituita contutto cio che al d. no Capitano spetta & appartiene, Mandando a quest' effetto a' l' senato nostro sedente in *Niza* di far le evacuar la detta nave & riporre in magazzino sicuro le robbe & merci essistenti in essa a salvo raggione de' pretendenti: Che tal i nostra mente Datto in *Torino* alli quatordecì di Maggio mille sei cento cinquanta due

The *Dukes* own firm.
 Great *Chancellour* firm.

P. E M A N U E L.
 M O R O S S O.
 C L A U S A T T E R.

Locus Segilli.

A Transl.

A translation of the above Decree.

Charles Emanuel by the Grace of God Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piemont, King of Ciprus.

Having in our audience seen the annexed *Petition*, and considered its tenour of our certain knowledg, full power, absolute authority; and with the advice of our *Council* do by these presents declare, that it is not our minde or intent that any act of hostility be exercised against the *English Nation*, and therefore command that the ship *Welcome*, with all her tackling or harness be restored to her *Captain*, with what ever to him the said *Captain* belongs or appertains. To this effect commanding our *Senate* sitting at *Niza*, to cause the said ship to be emptied or unladen, and deposit or lay up all the Goods and Merchandise now on her into secure *Magazines* in right of the Pretenders; for such is our pleasure. Dated in *Turine* the 14. May, 1651.

The same day in the evening notice of this Order was brought (as very gratefull tidings) to the *Remonstrant*, who the next morning went to the *Great Chancellour*, to see what answer was really come from the *Council*, and himself gave him the above Decree, whereof the *Remonstrant* desired to know the meaning. Restitution of our ship and detention of her Lading being a *Paradox* which (he said) he understood not. The *Chancellour* replied, That having in our Pressures for Expedition signified that we should understand silence for exclusive, and depart without loss of more time; the *Duke* therefore thought fit to declare his intention concerning the *English Nation*, by releasing our ship as undoubtedly properly belonging to the *English*, but inquisition after the reality of what else we claim, being committed to the *Senate* of *Niza*, his *Highness* could not in justice determine till answer from the Referrees. That for his part he was very well perswaded that we pretended nothing but was really ours, however the business being committed to a judicial Procefs, they cannot now release it without all its formalities. To which the *Remonstrant* thus, That on these terms we might be till this time twelve moneth, whilst our ship may rot, and our goods perish, wished him to look on the words of the Memorial, which prayed Restitution of the ship and goods in the same condition she was taken, and positive answer to that; That certainly 'twas not believed that an *Express* came to his *Highness* for the shell, and to leave

leave the kernell behind him, wherefore conceived this *Decree* (giving it him back) was very little to our purpose, nor could be taken for competent answer; whereupon he desired a little patience till return of the *Express* from the *Senate* of *Niza*, and in the mean time he would at next *Council* signifie to his *Highness* our farther request, and give speedy account of the resolution.

To prepare severall others of that *Council* against their next meeting, the *Remonstrant* discoursed to them his sense of that equivocal *Decree*; and withall to one of the ancient *Nobility*, (who, by many expressions, seemed benevolent to our *Nation* and Cause, and by most civil, affable treaty had invited to all manner of confidence) what we were informed (and himself very well knew) viz. that the *Corsaire* and his *Abettors* (besides Plea of the Letter of the *Commission*) had insinuated to the *Duke* and *Dutchess* how little that *State* need care for compliance with *England*, they being situated far enough from any relation to it, or danger of it; *Englands* power being onely naval; and that the *State* of *Savoy* had little or no Navigation save their fisher-men, and therefore need not apprehend any damage could be done by that *Nation*. All which that *Nobleman* knew very well was suggested, and was pleased to confesse that the *Corsaire* and his (gift-made) friends were very industrious in the pursuit of their aim, and some of them very powerfull; to which the *Remonstrant* replied, that he conceived no particular ministers power could be equivalent to that greater of the common interest, which is usually (or ought to be) the intention of *Councils*, and that those Gentlemen, who were thought fit to be *Councillours*, were unquestionless capable of all the gaps, as well as of the fenced parts of the *State*, and that though 'twas not stile to object to *Princes* what 'tis presupposed they at great distance see through their politick Perspectives; nor believed that himself was unadvertised of what ever might be notioned to him in relation to that *State*; yet (his benignity giving liberty) he might please to take notice, that those Gentlemen, which were so short sighted might have better bethought themselves, and more like *Patriots* and *Statesmen* have told his *Highness*, that the *English* (having a present power in these Seas) could pay themselves by sack of his Town of *Onelia*, (situate in the extremest part of his *State* contiguous with that of *Genoa*) a rich Town, where we yearly lade divers ships of fine Oyl. That they could prevent the coming in of any of that great quantity of Salt which came to his Port of *Villa Franca*, for the service not onely

of the *State* of *Savoy*, but of a great part of *Lumbardy*, the *City* of *Genova*, and the *Cantons* of the *Switzers*; and what Revenue the Impositions on the Salt was to that Crown, himself best knew; as also the benefits which the Subjects made by the Portage and dispensation of it into all the abovesaid places. Besides that our *Nation* was so far from the least jealousy of damage or disgust from this Crown, that the Merchants were resolving (upon his *Highness* last Declaration of free *scale*) to settle a *Factory* in the *City* of *Niza*, thence to have served that *State*, and through it all the above named parts of *Lumbardy* and *Switz*, with the Salt-fish, Sugar, Spices, Tinn, Lead, Calve-skins, dyeing stuffs, with all sorts of Cloth, Bays, and other *English* Manufaturing stuffs, which they were now forced at greater rates and trouble to fetch from *Genoa*, *Ligorn*, and *Marselia*; and that we were willing to hope that his *Highness* would think fit to dismiss us with such satisfaction, as might invite us to prosecute the intended Plantation of a *Factory* at *Niza* to effect, which, of what consequence might be to the Revenue, and People of that *State*, was not hard to compute. To all which that *Nobleman* lent attention; and encouraged to resolution of residence in *Niza*, as a thing that would be very gratefull to his *Highness*, who would not (he said) be wanting to grant all convenient Graces and Priviledges which we could in reason require; thus with some other short discourses tending still to their confirmation of the *Niza* design; this Personage advertised, that we were not to learn where and how to Resent a disgust or injury; and sweetned with possibility of the beneficial fruits and consequences of good compliance with us; he promised to endeavour our desired Expedition, wishing the *Remonstrant* to let him know from time to time what passed, that he might accordingly apply himself to our assistance. In the few necessarily active busied days past (for our opposites slept not) there came (from the interested in the captured ship) some Letters which concerning onely the businesses in hand, are here inserted.

M. Sam: Boothhouse.

**Genoa* the 8. *May*. 1652.

Sir, within these 3. days having received 3. of yours, dated the present 3^d. and 6th. current, the last came this instant, the first had opportunity on Saturday to send your general Letter for *Livorne*, after the *Nation* here had a sight of it, we take notice how far you had proceeded

ceeded in the *Welcomes* business, and what opposition you found by the *Corfare Colonge*. The results of Courts are tedious, and finde many windings, especially where persons of Authority are concerned: Yet hope by your industry and good manage, the business will have a contented end, that it may answerably Crown, and reward your labours. We were always of that opinion, that though a decree were past by the *Dutches*, and *Council* for restoring the ship and lading, it must cost a piece of money to bring her off; otherwise will meet with delays and interruptions. So in our opinions its better at the first to come to a close of the business, than stand it by disputing, and let the ship consume as much as will bring her off: we have order from most of the interested in that ship and lading to do what we shall think fit; my opinion is, that if 1000. Pistolls, or 1500 would bring the ship off with what is in her; it should not be disputed, rather than it should keep at a stand for 2000. Pistolls (it ought to be disbursed, with something else to particular Ministers.) The *Genoveses* and *Florentines* ought not; no, cannot deny to bear their parts. But this business must be discreetly mannaged, which leave to your consideration, and to be consulted with those you shall think fit: Take no notice that any such thing came from us, but when the thing can be brought to a close with security, wee'l give our consents for our selves, and friends, and meet you at *Villa Franca* to discharge all. Delays in businesses of that consequence sometimes prove dangerous, especially at such Courts, where there are corrupt, and uncertain Ministers. We shall not need to say more, your experience hath informed you sufficiently, being shortened of time cannot enlarge, affectionately saluting you do rest. Your friends to command

William Ellam, and Comp^s.

And in another of the 14. May, the same interested write as followeth:

'Tis true, we do much thirst to be out of bad hands, and have what is ours in our own possession, knowing that business in Princes Courts finde tedious dispatches, and many times delays divert good meanings, which hops will not be in this business, but that your labours in the prosecution of it will be Crowned with reputation, and answerable reward according to the pains you have taken in it, when we hear that you are going for *Niza*, have resolved to meet you there, that we may con-

consult together to compleat the business the sooner, and bring the ship hither with safety. Your assured loving friends to command,

William Ellam, and Comp^s.

What jealousy and anxiety these poor Gentlemen (and not causelessly) were in, appears by their Letters, always pressing the *Remonstrants* going to *Niza* to see their Ship out of danger, for they had no Faith in promises nor decrees; and if the *Remonstrant* had upon the above decoy-decree (which was made on purpose to try how't might work,) left the Court, as satisfied with the *Princes* Declaration of his intent to continue the ancient amity with our Nation, and not to prejudice it by any Act of hostility (signified under the releasement of the ship, as undoubtedly belonging to *English*) and had suffered the landing of the goods into *Magazins*, to begin a new process to prove papers, (which would have required justifications out of *Portugal*,) that Estate might have been there at this time: And how much imbezzled, and abused, with what expence in suit, may by indifferent judgement be concluded.

What consideration was had of those few notions given to that Nobleman in his Closet, as above (though not particularly known) may be guessed at by several Propositions, (within two days after) made to the *Remonstrant*, whose replies to each of them, being in a Letter shortly after sent away to the interested, shall refer to the Copy of the Letter, which will follow in its time.

Upon the Answers given to the propositors, it should seem the Court Resolves to give an end to the business: The Great Chancellor acquaints the *Remonstrant* what the Senate of *Niza* had written to his Highness, and the same day account is sent away to the Interested in the following Letter.

To Mr. William Ellam, in Genoa from Turine the 19. May 1652.

S I R,

The Senate of *Niza* having written to the Duke that the cause is ready for sentence, his Highness in answer commands to hear the parties, and proceed to sentence; but to send the Copy of it hither, first to be seen by the Council, that his order may be there for execution before

fore it be publish'd. We have likewise a Letter to the * *Marques St. Damiano* straightly charging him to see the ship well guarded, that no detriment, or prejudice come to her, as hee'l answer it at his peril. And this last to *St. Damiano*, derives from *Colonges* discontented posting hence to *Niza*, and casting out some language, which tended to desperate resolutions. *However*, (though the rescuing of a prey out of the paws of hungry Tygers; and disappointing the strong expectations of desperate persons, promises rather danger than otherwise) I am going my self to *Niza* to prevent possible mistakes, and delatory replies; by discoursing that *Senate* into such positive conclusions, as may secure our speedy dispatch: Not giving way to any apprehensions, nor baulking any pains, or travel (though't were to return with the sentence, and back with the Order for releasement) for all diligences are little enough, and therefore would not be guilty of the Omission of any, which may conduce to the end we aim at: and to assure all the interested of the affectionate respects of your, and their servant

* Governor of *Villa Franca*, in whole custody our ship was.

Samuel Boothhouse.

The *Courts* Dispatches above mentioned being come to our hands, the *Remonstrant* (with acknowledgment of the Expedition) acquaints the *Great Chancellour*, and the *chief Secretary* with his intent to go himself with his *Highness* Letters to *Niza*, and there to attend the issue, which, they said, they hoped would be to our content. The *Chancellour* asserting a great disposition in his *Highness* to all manner of friendly compliance with the *English Commonwealth*: that the Commission was granted to the *Corfaire* before his time; and procured by such as ought to have been better advised. To which the *Remonstrant* thus, That his *Highness* inclination did indeed encounter our hopes and expectations. That the speedy dismissal of this ship, upon our expresse postulation, would questionless be gratefully understood by our *Republick*, and so satisfactory to the interested Merchants, as they might happily acquiesce with their loss of time & charge without farther requisition of reparation for damages. But we conceived that for the future, the bare restitution of our ships (so taken by whomsoever) after many moneths detention of great Estates, and not unlike (twixt Imbecilements, expence in suit, and cessation of benefits) a prejudice of 40. or 50. per cent. of the whole capital, to the undoing of the

interested would not be taken for sufficient satisfaction. But that those, who pretended the pursuit of *Infidels*, open enemies, and their Goods; should seek for them under the proper Banners and cognition of such: for that we believed the violation of our *Banner*, upon any such invalid pretences, would hardly be comported; but that the security and interest of our *Nation* would be attended and vindicated with all requisites of Justice and Honour. To which was replied, That the *Republick of England* might assure it self, that for the future no Commission would be granted from that *Crown* in prejudice of our *Nation*, but that it should finde all manner of good treaty and correspondence on all occasions. Thus civilly licensed, (to prosecute the effect of all this fair treaty) the *Remonstrant* posts away for *Niza*, where, what succeeded, appears in the following Letters occasionally written to the interested.

To M. Ellam with the rest interested in the Ship Welcom, the
27. May, 1651. from *Niza*.

Gentlemen, the 20. I parted from *Turine* (as thence ye will have heard:) the 22. at noon I arrived here, more tired with creeping over these monstrous uncomfortable craggy Mountains, than ever I was with posting from *Italy* to *London*, without taking time so much as to refresh. I delivered the *Dukes* and *Madamas* Letters to the President of the *Senate*, (and some others of particular recommendation to several *Senators*) got an Assembly summoned for next morning at ten hours; when I attended, discoursed what I thought convenient to the promotion of our Dispatch (for which I had brought good Cards with me) and they within four hours very civilly gave it us, with Sentence, that the ship was illegally and unjustly taken, and detained; and therefore ought to be restored with all her Lading to the *Captain* to follow his Voyage; and give account to each interested: that the *Jewels*, *Money*, or else, imbezzled by *Colonge*, or his order, should be rendred, or by him made good. And what (or of what value) such wanting Goods might be to be liquidated by the Oath of the *Proprietors*.

This sentence, with the *Senates* answer to the *Dukes* Letters, were gotten out (and with ours to our friends at *Turine*) put on their way an hour past noon of 23th. by a trusty Express, which promised (God willing) to deliver them by the 26th. in the morning. The Expedition from *Turine* I have

I have requested M. Meade to sollicite, though I am confident I left such impressions in the *Grand Chancellour* as will need little other spurring: so that I question not to have the Release by the last of this moneth. Your *Genoves Ministers* are notable good Pretenders to self-merit, and (according to their national humour) arrogate all causes and effects to have some derivation from their contrivances, and would make all their pure necessities to be a kinde of mannerly willing tolerations and forbearances, to accommodate others, being so inconsiderate, as to send from their indefatigable Pens, remaining testimonies of such high vanities, daring to write to your selves, that they might have had their Goods long since, but would not accept of them, nor to prejudice the *English*; who are (some of us by costly experience) sufficiently informed, what a Deity self-interest is with them, that in prosecution of it, they content not themselves with civil diligences and ordinary satisfactions, but are transported into inhumane tyrannies and oppressions. But let's allow them the airy gust of talking; 'tis sufficient we know (nor is't to themselves less known and palpable) that their Goods were the chief in jealousy, and would have been most quarrelled with for *Spanish*, (and not without cause, for one of their Bills of Lading declares for account of such a one of *Millan*) nor could they, nor any other have gotten ought out of these needy hands without a considerable Composition, which they would likewise most willingly have given, till after they knew that a great *Minister* of this Court, who (upon some Pressure of Expedition) asked me whether I had spoken with the *Cavalier Colonge*; was answered, that I nor knew him nor in this business had any thing to do with him; my address was to his *Royal Highness*, from whom onely I expected my Answer and Dispatch. That an Instrument was employed by *Count Philip* to negotiate an Accommodation, alleading the great Expence of time and money *Colonge* had been at in arming his *May of War*, and taking that Prize; and that those friends of his, who had procured him his *Patent* (before *England* was reformed into this notion of a *Common-wealth*) were bound in honour to endeavour his enjoyment of the fruit of it: that this *Ship* was found to be within reach of it; and that therefore, though their *Royal Highnesses* might be well enough disposed to favour the *English* for beginning of a good correspondence with the new *Republick* yet they could not but regard that their *Act* and *Deed* with an indifferent eye of *Justice* and *Equity*. Arguing the time and expence
such

such an ambiguous business might require, before it could have its end by legal judicial Process, and the issue always doubtful (especially defended by potent opposers) and therefore conceived a speedier certainty far more convenient for the interested, than to let so considerable an Estate lie under doubtful controversie, till more, than would now free it, might be consumed in loss of time and expence, besides the disquiet, &c.

To all which specious Pretences and inviting Arguments I answered, that when or with what limitations or distinctions the *Patent* was given to the *Corfaire*, was no part of my Demand: That I had no order to buy the *Ship* and goods, nor to compound their release upon any consideration whatsoever: That the object of my coming was *de facto*, the captivity of an *English Ship* by this Banner; and my Request his *Highness* definitive pleasure for Detention or Restitution; and of either to give account to the *Republick of England*.

And withall, that my Demand (in writing to the *Duke*) of the *Ship* restitution in the same condition she was taken (which included all her Lading) was, according to my request in the said writing, speedily answered, with disclamation of any intent of hostility against the *English*, with command of restitution of the *Ship* and apparel to the Captain. That to the order for landing all the goods, I forthwith made reply and exception. That I could not take concession of the *Ship* and harness onely for answer, but must have positive Reply to my Request of *Ship* and goods, as she was taken, as by the words of my Letter; whereupon (seeing a direct positive answer was so precisely required) I was desired to have a little patience till the Process could be gotten from the *Senate of Niza*.

Now upon these Negotiations and close keeping to my first Position, his *Highness* with the *Council of State* had (it should seem) maturely deliberated, and concluded how they would treat the *English Common-wealth*, and had intimated their intent to the *Senate of Niza*, that it might regulate the Process and Judgment to the same end. And this most plainly appeared by repetition of the Process at the same Session whereat I was here present, wherein, that the *Ship* and *Master* were *Parliamentarians*, which navigated without *Passport* from the young *King* is proved, and the consequence made in favour of *Colonges Commission*. But all that which before was understood for so good Plea in the *Corfares* favour, must now be restrained to this construction, viz. that by *Colonges Commission* was understood *English Ships* of

of War, which militated without the *Kings Passport*, and not *Merchant Ships*, which never carry any other than Letters Missives and the Masters Books. And thus the Sentence of the *Senate* must conclude with the sense of the *Court*, and what is meerly convenient must be made fit and just. And that *Article* of the *Commission*, which would have served for Confiscation of all, must now serve for *vindication* of all, rather than *Royal Highness* must seem to do ought out of any apprehension of *vengeance*. Thanks to the seasonable intervention of that only fit expedient which was taken, otherwise the best issue would have been much loss of time, and a round Composition. This discourse I trouble you with, not to insinuate a greater value on this Expedition than your own judgments (on consideration of the progress and end) can think fit to afford it, but to expose to your notion the invalid Pretences of the *Genoveses*, who (as you may be informed) had harped so much on the power of their *Republick*, that the *Court* above and *Ministers* here (especially the * *Marques St. Damiano*) were disgusted, and resolved to make them dance attendance: for you see they could never get any Decree for their Goods, nor are now so much as named in the Order, or Sentence, but all goeth, *Restored* to the *Captain*. Howsoever I doubt you'll finde them so far from owning the help and benefit they have (or may enjoy) by our means, as will put you in minde of the old proverbial *Axiome*, viz. *That while the Patient's in fear and pain, the Physician's adored, and nothing thought too dear; but once well recovered, oft times the merit of the cure's extenuated, and disputed* (especially if by some happy accident or dexterity 't have proved speedy and facile) not unlike foolish curiosity, which values nothing by its quality, but by the difficulty of attaining, and th' exorbitancy of price. And these People, who would have esteemed the bringing off their Goods with th' expence of 5000. *Pistols* a great penny-worth, may haply neglect their escape with nothing, as a service of little or no merit, or hardly afford it bare acknowledgment. I am here certainly inform'd that in their first solicitations for their own, they could help to argue the confiscability of the *ship*, and all that belonged to the *English* by virtue of the *Commission*; and as a motive to such a conclusion, promised they would buy the *ship*, offered withall a sum of money to be freed from the fear they were in. Nor would * *Sign. Tassarelli* by any means in-

* Governour of *Villa Franca* in whole hands our ship was.

* A *Circumlocution* imply'd by the *Genoveses* involve

olve yours with their interest, but must cause you to plead *Genovesian* by long habitation and marriage there: and all this I am inforced to hint to you, that you may the better know what ear to lend to their *Mountebankish* arrogations of efficacious endeavours, and operations for a general good: though I am most certain, (and doubt not but your selves are confirmed, and will likewise make them there capable) that without this *express message* nothing would have been gotten off without a dearly purchased dismissal, after a tedious and costly attendance. All to your considerations.

Your affectionate Servant S. B.

Whilest we were thus attending Answer of the *Expres* from *Turkey*, our *Nation Resident* at *Genova* being informed, that the wages of Guards on the *ship*, Port, Charges, and Duties to the *Courts* would amount to a considerable sum of money, for discharge of which *Order* comes to the *Remonstrant* to make sale of so much Sugar (so hopefuls were they of restitution, that they were loath to disburse any sum towards the *ships* recovery, but what might derive from her.)

The first of *May* late in the evening came the *Dukes Order* for publication of the Sentence, which next morning was done with its formalities; and the same day after dinner, one of the *Senators* (deputed by the whole Court with Officers) went with the *Remonstrant* from *Niza* to *Villa Franca* to put the *Master* into possession of the *ship*, aboard of which was made formal Procefs and Inquisition of the *Diamonds*, *Pearls*, *Boxes* of Confections, and all which were wanting; *Witnesses* examined, and the carrying away of those Goods by the *Corfare Colonge* proved; Sentence passed against the said *Colonge* for the value of what he had so imbezzled. The Hold was unsealed; and cognizance taken by the *Master* and his *Officers*, that the *bulk* or *lading*, was not touched nor damnified; and all these Proceedings were legalized and authenticated for the *ships* indemnity, that the Owners of the lost *Jewels*, &c. might not have any Plea for them against the *Master*, who was that evening left in Possession of his *ship*, with liberty to depart at his own convenience. Now while the *Master* was fitting of his *ship* for sailing, (which required some time (his Ordinance being on shoar, and his Sails in the Castle) the charges of Courts, Port-duties, &c. were accommodated. And in thankfull acknowledgment of the indeed very civil treaty of the *Great Chancellor*; and necessary

necessary complements with the chief Secretary (though our known opposites) the Remonstrant writ of each of them as followeth,

All' Ill^{mo} & Ecc^{mo} Sig^{re} il Sig^{re} Grand Cancelliere a Turino.

Essendo ella degno d' esser si importante mediatore della giustizia fattaci da S. A. R. in restituire la n^a nave col suo carico, & l' immediate authore della pregata spedizione, a me tocca come Amministratore in quest' affare per la mia Nazione, a quella rimos trare quant' obbligo ci vien imposto dalla padronanza particolare di V. E^a & in tanto rendere (quanto piu posso) grazie al favore dovute: & insieme pregarla di volermi sapere se sarebbe la volonta di S. A. R. che torni a quella Corte per ricevere qualche suo commandamento per Inghilterra, dove mi conven presentare a quella Ser^{ma} Republica ogni particolarita che a questo negotio appartiene mentre augurandole ogni augmento d' honore le fo humil^{ss} Reverenza. Niza.

Ad 3^a Giugno 1652.

Di V^a Ecc^a

Devotiss^{mo} Servid^o
Sam: Boothhoule.

In English thus as followeth.

To the most Illustrious and Excellent Lord,
the Lord Great Chancellour Turine.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

You having vouchsafed to be so important a Mediatour of the justice done us by his Royal Highness, in the Restitution of our Ship and Lading, and the immediate Authour of the desired Expedition; 'tis my duty, as Administratour for my Nation in this affair, to remonstrate to it, the obligation your Excellencies particular patronage hath laid on it: and in the interim to render all possible thanks due to such favours: and withall request notice whither 't may be his Royal Highness's pleasure that I return to the Court, to receive his Commands for England, where I must represent to that High Republicke every particularity which appertains to this Negotiation, whilst wishing your increase of honour, and all desired good, I do you humble Reverence.

From Niza the 3^d June,
1652.

Your Excellencies most devoted Servant
Samuel Boothhoule.

All' Ill^{mo} Sig^{re} Ill^{mo} Sig^{re} Marchese di St. Tomas Secretario di Stato di S. A. R. Turino.

Ill^{mo} Sig^{re},

Non sapendo se il mio ritorno a quella corte per Recevere qualche commandam^{to} per Inghilterra da S. A. R. sia la volanta d' essa, supplico V. S^a Ill^{ma} a volermi significare, che volentieri recoverei l' aggiunto di quel honore alla giustizia gia fattaci da S. A. & render le dovute gratie alla pronta disposizione di V. S^a Ill^{ma} in promuovere la pregata spedizione si si compitamente sequita per mezzo di quella: tantoche insieme colla giustizia del padrone, non posso non rappresentare alla nostra Ser^{ma} Republica l' affabilita & buona padronanza d' un si degno ministro: & prestando a V. S. Ill^{ma} ogni maggior honore & felicitate baccio Riverentemente le mani di Nizza Adi 3. di Giugno 1652.

Di V. S^a Ill^{ma}

Humil^{ss} Servid^o S. B.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Marques of St. Tomas, Secretary of State to his Royal Highness.

Right Honourable,

Not knowing whether it may be his Royal Highness's pleasure, that I return to that Court to receive his commands for England, I humbly desire your Lordship would signify the same to me, for to the Justice done us by his Highness, I should willingly receive that additional Honour, and render all due thanks to your Lordships ready disposition in promotion of the prayed expedition, by that means already so com-pletely succeeded, inasmuch, that together with the Justice of the Prince, I cannot but represent to our High Republicke the affability and good patronage of so worthy a Minister, to whom wishing all greater Honour and happiness, I reverently kiss your hands, from Niza the 3. of June 1652.

Your Lordships most humble servant S. B.

Now answer of the above Letters came not to hand till some days after the Remonstrant was (with the ship and goods) arrived at Genoa, whither to get there was no time lost. And because the punctual compliance of those great Ministers is not from the purpose, the great Chancellours reply, to what as above written him, followeth.

All Ill^{le} sig mio Il sig^{re} Samuel Boothhoule. Niza.

Ill^{re} sig^{re}. Ha sua Altezza Reale so disatto alle proprie inclinationi sempre favorevole alla Nazione inglese nel haver corrisposto a' desidery de V. S^a & D

The Originals are in the Remonstrants hands.

alle

alla istanze fattegli per la liberatione della Nave Benvenuta; nel che come le parti mie sono state nel essequire i commandi dell' A. S. R. così non e a me dovuto il cortese rendimento di gratia che Us. me fa, a l. quale non dimeno procuraro' di corrispondere in ogni occasione sua & della sua Natione.

Quanta a l. venir qua Us. per maggiormente complere con S. A. R. lo stimo soverchio, eccetto che sia di gusto & maggior commodità sua havendole Il sig.^{re} Secretario di S.^t Tomaso & Io supplito Il s.^{re} la conservi Torino li 12. Giugno 1652.

Di. Us. Ill.^{re}.

Affetto, a Ser.^{re}

Morosi.

Which in *English* followeth thus; directed,

To Mr. Samuel Boothhouse, in Niza.

His Royal Highness (in having corresponded with your desires and the instance made him for freedom of the Ship *Welcome*) hath satisfied his own proper inclinations, always favourable to the *English Nation*. In which, as all offices done by me, were in order to the execution of his Royal Highness' commands, so to me belongs not the Courteous render of thanks made me by you, with whom nevertheless I shall endeavour to correspond in all occasions of your own, and of your Nation.

Your return hither for greater compliment with his Royal Highness (unless it be for your own more content and convenience) I conceive may be spared. The Lord Secretary of S.^t Tomas and my self having supplied with him, and God preserve you, Turine the 12. June 1652.

Your most affectionate to serve you

MOROSI.

To M. Daniel Andrews and the Company interested in the ship *Welcome* in London.

Gentlemen, mine of the 18. past from Turine gave ye my resolution for Nizza; of Expedition from that Senate ye may have heard from your Correspondents. The 5th. we departed from Villa Franca with your ship & her whole Lading (not any thing, w^h was in Hold, removed or touched) The 7. at night she came safe into this Port, where all that's yours on her is at disposal by your several Orders. I confess ye may say

Postage of this might have been saved; for that here are enough who will write ye the same thing; but if the recovery of what was lost be more gratefull than the secure Possession of what was never in such dangers? Permit a congratulation from me, who having had the happiness to be instrumental in the Retrive, may bear a part likewise in the Chorus of [not Us but] God be praised, being much content in the bare mediation of so seasonable a service to so many (several to my knowledge, and all by a clear fame) honest deserving Gentlemen.

The charge of this Expedition you will have by some other; and at our meeting (which shall be as soon as I can with convenience pass through the heats now come upon me) ye shall have the circumstance of its Process in Discourse from

Genova 11th.

1652.

Your Servant to his power
Samuel Boothhouse.

To his honoured friend Richard Baudeley Esq; Commander in Chief of the States Squadron in its Ship Paragon. Livorn.

Honoured Sir, By the inclosed Copies of many the Papers, which passed through my hands about the Ship *Welcome*, you have as good (or rather more particular) account of that Negotiation than I could any other way have given you. Much more writing with many Discourses (fitter for a Table-talk than Paper passed (as you know necessarily must) in these businesses. Before I came, all of the interested here, thought 50. pro 100. Ransom a good Pennyworth: and severall in England have sold for 40. pro 100. Commission I have by me in writing to spend Pistols 2000. for Expedition, rather than hazard any supervenient accident (so high and not groundless was the jealousy.)

According to the temper I found that Court in at every touch of Pulse, I made my applications, and according to my windes navigated, making my instructions to be (from time to time) what was conductive to our end, forced our Corsare to fly, to shun decreed Attachment of his Person for the Goods that were wanting. Have a Promise from this Court never more to grant Patents of Reprisal against our Nation: and (notwithstanding much and powerfull endeavour to the contrary) brought away our ship and goods in such condition as she was found, without the least Bribe or Donative to any.

That the Common-wealth (to which according to your Order I shall render precise account) hath not lost of publick honour. That your good self at whose instance I went, have the honor due to so active a vigilance ore the common interest. And that the Proprietour of that ship and

Estate,

D. 2.

Esstate are repossessed of their own; I am very glad, although the imperfect leaving of my business at *Livorn*; my long absence from my pressing affairs at home; the great labour of person and minde in that mannage; with the necessity of travelling in the extremity of heats, are all (in themselves) very great inconveniences: yet in relation to the honoured friendship which engaged me in this service, I can and do esteem them nothing, being much pleased to see this your so well resolved Expedition; so happily encounter the sense of the *State*, (whose Letters to that *Duke*, to the same end, I found here after the work was done; and that the fears of the interested (even desperate of ever having any thing) are prevented with so full a restitution. And (to your good omen) the first issue of this nature that ever succeeded since the * *white Cross Militants* began

* The Order of Malta.

the late very damnable Pyrracy. Now though my travel be sufficiently recompenced in having served the *State* and your self; me thinks so seasonable an Expedition, and so fruitfull a conclusion might very reasonably have been corresponded in an acknowledgment somewhat proportionable to the quality, in whose name the whole was transacted. But having been attediated till the Suns leaving of *Cancer*, and loth to stay till his return to *Capricorn*, I am putting my self on my way homeward, where I shall with hearty wishes expect you. And I affectionately kiss your hands, as Sir,

Genova, 24th. June,
1652.

Your most respective Servant
S. B.

Having thus done all Duties requisite to the undertaken business as above, the *Remonstrant* is necessitated to begin his travel towards *England* at th' end of *June*; nor could pass (the nearest and most convenient way) through *France* (by reason of the then high Dispute 'twixt that *Crown* and the *Prince of Conde*) but was forced to go about through the *Cantons* of the *Switzers*, and down *Germany*: and on the way 't pleased God, that these over-toiling his person in those noxious heats contracted a *Feaver*, with which indisposition he travelled many days, insomuch that he was six weeks on the way hither, where the Malady (not being taken in time) proved so acute, that the *Remonstrant* (abandoned by expert *Physicians* for irrecoverable) hath for 8. moneths past been incapable of application to your *Honors*, or rendring this account; nor by the relique weakness of that so long sickness is yet in requisite disposition to a work of this nature. Wherefore shall hope and beg benign indulture of all defects in stile or form.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

In the Malta Negotiation the following Errata, viz. page 6. line 15. read *fare*, for *straight*, p. 15. l. 26. for *should*, r. *ould*, p. 18. l. 21. for *calmeß* r. *calms*. In the Relation of what Negotiated at the Court of Savoy, p. 5. l. 26. r. *relading* for *relating*, p. 8. l. 10. r. for *that they had suggested*, p. 8. l. 12. r. *what was claimed by the Florentines*, p. 8. l. 26. r. *followeth* for *follows*, p. 18. l. 33. r. *ships*, p. 21. l. 28. r. *inimaled*.